

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Department of Labor X

## AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

### A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS

The Manufacturers Association have  
decided to apply all their power  
at Ottawa against Tariff  
Reduction



**EQUITY**

"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN  
AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN  
FOR THOSE WHO BUILD  
AND THOSE WHO SPIN  
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN  
A BRIGHTER DAY"

SEPT. 28th, 1910

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Volume III

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References: Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada

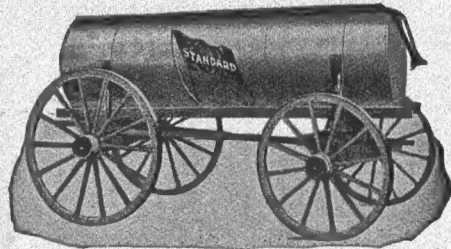
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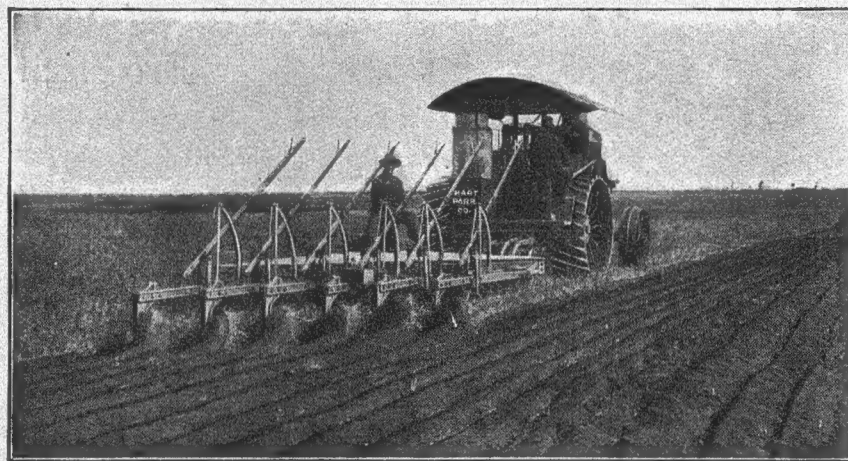
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## Deep Plowing

requires lots of power, but it produces the best seed bed, and the best crops. You probably have never plowed as deeply as you would like, because you would kill your horses if you did. But if you own a **HART-PARR GAS TRACTOR** you will have an abundance of power at your command, a horse that never gets overheated or tired, and can turn over 20 to 30 acres per day and as deep as you wish. Hence your next year crop will be better. That means

**Money Earned**



## Early Plowing

is also best because it kills the weeds before the seed matures. It also conserves moisture by permitting the rain and melted snow to enter the soil instead of running into ravines and depressions, hence forming an ideal seed bed. If you have a large farm you cannot get your plowing done early enough to do this if you use horses; but if you own a "**MODERN FARM HORSE**," which will do the work of 22 to 25 horses, you can get your fall plowing done several weeks earlier than usual. Here again you are preparing for a better crop next year. Hence

**More Money Earned**

## Horse Feed is High

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MAN.



## THE AUTO ON THE FARM.

It wasn't so very long ago that the rural population regarded the automobile as nothing but an easy way of replenishing the coffers of the justice courts by the "exceeding the speed limit" route. Now fully a half of the progressive farmers of the West consider a gasoline buggy as an essential part of the equipment of their farm. In fact the auto has proven itself of more value to the farmer than to the city man, especially in a country where the towns are far apart and the farmer often some distance from his nearest neighbor. The automobile also is a distance reducer that saves much time and effort for the owner of many acres when overseeing the general farm work.

Most farmers of experience agree that it is better for the agriculturist to make his first auto investment in a second hand machine. The first machine is to a great extent an experiment in that the purchaser must necessarily be somewhat ignorant of the proper care and inexperienced in its use. It is a safe plan to learn on a small investment and a second hand machine costs less than a new one of the same efficiency. When he has driven the car for a time he will have a clear knowledge of just what he wants in a new one and having gotten it, can make it give the maximum of service for the minimum of wear and depreciation.

The uses to which an automobile may be put on the farm are multitudinous. In the first place the auto can travel much faster than any team and is tireless. So near perfect has the modern gas engine been made that road failures are very few and far apart, in fact, are less frequent than are accidents when driving. The automobile will also travel at a good rate over roads that are practically impassable for horses. Of course its speed is the primary possession of the auto that appeals to the farmer.

A machine can also be put to furnishing power for the other farm machinery and some machines have special fittings for this use. Here is an example of some of the uses a North Dakota farmer finds for his auto. He says, "Aside from being used on the road its power can be used in many ways to take the place of gas engines. It has the advantage of self transportation—to the well for pumping, to the house for churning and running the cream separator, to the corn crib and granary for shelling corn, grinding feed, etc. It takes but a short time to line up the machine, jack up the rear wheels and put on the belt. The speed can be adjusted slow or fast to suit the occasion." To these uses might be added many more; running lathes for repairs; turning the grindstone; moving machinery about when the teams are busy; running the washing machine and other things too numerous to mention. The saving of the horse-flesh alone should be enough to commend the auto to the average farmer. Apropos of this a farmer writes: "I think an automobile is very valuable to the farmer in saving horses, especially in the spring work and in harvest time. I make a trip in one-fourth of the time that I could with a team. It has come in handy several times in getting repairs for my farm machinery. I have hauled ten bushels of seed flax at one time. I ran my auto 4,000 miles last summer and I did not break down once on the road. I feel just as safe in going any place with my auto as I do with a team. On Sunday I can do up my chores, go to the lake and let my horses rest whereas if I had to drive a team it would take all day to go there and back as it is thirty miles from my home. And when I am busy I can work until six o'clock, then take the auto, go to town for groceries and be back in good season."

Time is money to the farmer and if he can save a couple hours in the marketing of his produce he is that much ahead. This an auto will do if it is fitted for carrying such produce (and no farmer should think of purchasing a machine that is not so fitted). He can take his butter, eggs, cream or poultry to town and deliver direct to his customers even if the town is many miles distant and do it in half the time that it takes the man who uses horse power. The constant cry of the farmer who does not wish to go into butter, egg or poultry production for marketing direct to the consumer is that he is too far from town. The auto will cut down the distance from town by two-thirds at least; virtually move your farm closer to town.

### Automobile Dealers in Winnipeg

#### WESTERN CANADA MOTOR CAR CO.

Agents for Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich. and Regal Motor Car Co., Walkerville, Ont.  
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#### JOS. MAW & CO.

Agents for Reo Motor Car Co. of Canada, St. Catharines, Ont. (Oldsmobile) Imperial Motor Car Co., Toronto, Ont.  
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(Columbus Electric) Columbus Buggy Co., Columbus, Ohio.

#### WINNIPEG GARAGE CO.

Agents for Franklin Motor Car Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Cadillac Motor Car

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#### MOONEY AUTO. CO.

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#### CANADA CYCLE & MOTOR CO.

Agents for (Russell) Russel Auto Co., West Toronto, Ont.

#### TUDHOPE-ANDERSON COMPANY

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#### R. KERSHAW

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(Maytag) Maytag, Mason Motor Co., Waterloo, Iowa.  
(Oakland) Oakland Motor Car Co., Pontiac, Mich.

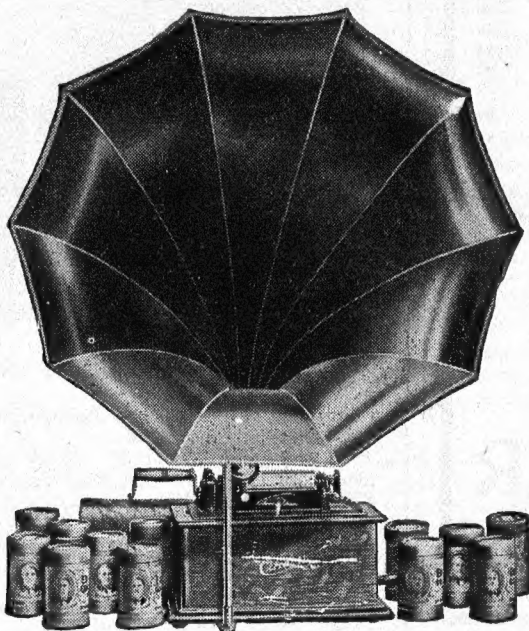
(Croston-Keeton) Croston-Keeton Motor Car Co., Massillon, Ohio.  
(Thomas) Thomas Motor Co., Buffalo, N. Y.  
(Knox) Knox Auto Company, Springfield, Mass.  
(Indian Motor Cycle) Hendee Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass.  
The McLaughlin Carriage Co., Oshawa, Ont. (branch office) Manufacturers of (McLaughlin-Buick).

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Currents, cleaned, per 10 lbs. lot.....	.87	Toilet Soap, per 12 cakes.....	.25
Figs, per 30 lb. bag.....	1.65	Cocoa, bulk, per lb.....	.25
Apples, dried, per 50 lb. box.....		Cocoa, Baker's, Fry's, Cowan's or Lowney's, per 1/2 lb. tin.....	.22
Jelly powders, per 4 pkts. 25c. per 1 doz.	.70	Syrup, Beehive, Corn or Edwardsburg, per 20 lb. tin.....	.93
Cheese per 10 lb. cut.....	1.50	Per 10 lb. tin.....	.50
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Guide

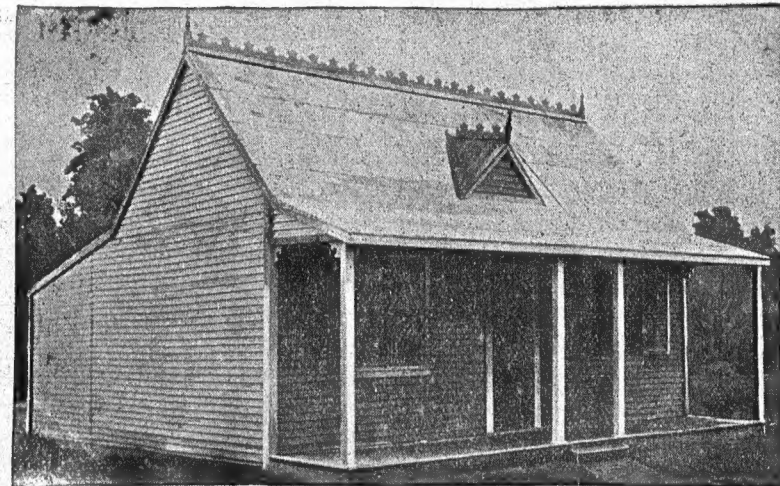
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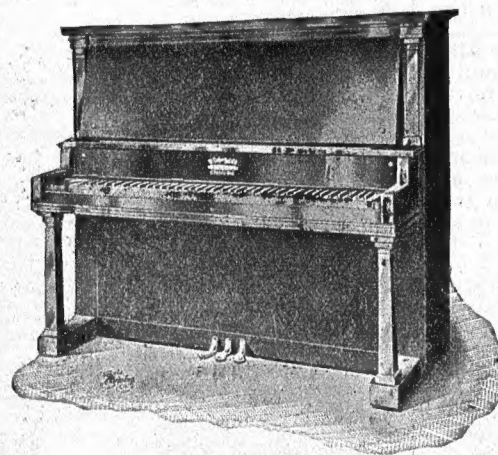
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SEPTEMBER 28th 1910

### MANUFACTURERS THROW DOWN GAUNTLET

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association at their annual convention at Vancouver last week, threw down the gauntlet to the farmers of Canada. They determined to concentrate all their forces at Ottawa this winter in one tremendous effort to force parliament to retain the present protectionist tariff, and also to prevent any move toward reciprocity with United States. They decided that such action would be better than to carry on their "made in Canada" campaign. It now becomes a question of manufacturers versus farmers. There were 500 delegates present at the annual convention, and a report of their proceedings is given on another page of this issue. It is quite evident that the manufacturers realize that there is a struggle ahead of them. The Association numbers 2,500, and this handful of men are determined to maintain the present tariff burden upon the people of Canada. They made no argument whatever to show that the protectionist tariff was in the interest of the people, but rather tacitly admitted that it was largely for their own benefit. "Let us not listen to a sectional, parochial, little meeting of Grain Growers," were the words used by one of the manufacturers in reference to the Western farmers. Thus the manufacturers consider that 30,000 Western farmers have no rights whatever in the framing of the tariff. Evidently that man considered that the farmers merely existed for the purpose of carrying whatever burdens the manufacturers choose to place upon them. Another manufacturer said, "The less said now the better." He saw at once the selfishness of the manufacturers' contentions, and knew it would not be wise to give publicity to their intentions. P. W. Ellis, a Toronto manufacturer, suggested a conference with the farmers and a strong campaign of education against protectionist lines. This gentleman deserves credit for having the courage of his convictions. The manufacturers at Vancouver made a complete confession of the injustice of the protectionist tariff by trying to keep their proceedings a secret. How different is the action of the farmers who endeavor at all times to have the full light of publicity upon their public actions. What have the manufacturers to fear from publicity if their cause is right. They are afraid to face the public, for they know full well that as education advances their cause grows weaker. By their action the manufacturers admit that they cannot place before the

public any reasonable argument in favor of protection. One of them suggested approaching the farmers with the glad hand and "a little coating sugar." This is what the farmers have been getting for years. They are tired of sugar coating and tired of the protectionist tariff burden that has been placed upon them. The manufacturers rejected any proposition for meeting the farmers or for a campaign to educate the farmers. Down in their hearts they know that the farmers are already educated to the wrongs which the manufacturers have imposed upon them. They knew there was no use to approach the farmers with the hope to convince them that it was for the benefit of all Canada that they should pay millions in annual toll to the manufacturers. But the audacity of the manufacturers was shown in their final decision. This handful of 2,500 men showed their contempt for the will of the people. They declared that Canada was not a democracy and that the will of the people amounted to nothing. They boldly announced that rather than pay any attention to the people they would go to Ottawa when parliament opened and deal with the members at Ottawa. What does that mean? Simply that the manufacturers believe that their money carries more weight than the combined influence of the farmers of Canada. These manufacturers who have exacted toll from the farmers for the past generation have snapped their fingers in the face of public opinion. They have declared their contempt for the people. They have practically said, "We are the people who control the parliament of Canada and make the tariff. We will do as we like and the farmers will pay." They make no pretence whatever that the tariff is for the benefit of the people of Canada, but acknowledged that it is merely a legalized system by which they can rob the farmers to their hearts content. What a spectacle to behold! These patriotic gentlemen whose love for country is so great, solemnly declared that the people of Canada must pay toll to them. It recalls the days of feudalism, when all the serfs and tenants lived in poverty that their over-lords might wax rich and become exceeding patriotic. There is no difference today. And now note the final burst of patriotism on the part of these gentlemen who have a monopoly of patriotism. They passed a resolution in favor of preferential trade within the empire. By so doing they hoped to strengthen the "bonds of union," and thus keep the empire from falling to pieces. But patriotic effort was a very slim excuse and is easily seen through. It is merely a scheme by which they hoped to prevent any reciprocal arrangement between Canada and the United States. If these manufacturers could bottle up the Canadian people by a high protective tariff and keep the Canadian market entirely to themselves they would have no more use for imperial preference. This outburst of imperial loyalty on their part is the quintessence of narrow-minded selfishness. The British preference is good, but goes only half way. Contrary to the farmers, the manufacturers are not willing to pay their share of the national expenses. They want the farmers to pay it all. Less than a year ago the manufacturers made this boast in Winnipeg through their secretary, Mr. G. M. Murray:

"The re-organized Canadian Manufacturers' Association is like a young giant, ignorant of its own power. By exercise of its power it could if it chose bring several million people to the verge of starvation or paralyze the industry of the whole Dominion. From the half-hearted 132 who comprise the total membership of the association in 1899 (the year of re-organization) it has grown with such strides that now in 1910 the members number more than 2,500."

These manufacturers claim to be the rulers of Canada. If all their boasts are true, then Canadians are a conquered people. If these manufacturers can go to Ottawa and not only demand but secure a continuance of the system by which they are robbing the farmers then their boast becomes true. But we mistake the temper of the farmers on these wide Western prairies, and also of the farmers of Ontario and the Maritime provinces if they are satisfied

that the manufacturers shall continue to ride upon their necks. The Vancouver convention of the manufacturers should prove to be the greatest blessing to the farmers of Canada that has yet fallen upon them. The farmers will not sit still under the "system of the legalized robbery" and allow the manufacturers to hurl such a challenge into their teeth. The farmers are aroused. They now see the danger face to face. They have demanded a downward revision of the tariff that shall be fair to everyone. If the farmers sit still at the present time they will get no benefit in tariff legislation this winter. This is the time for the farmers to accept the challenge of the manufacturers. This is the time for the farmers to go to Ottawa and present their demands to parliament. If the farmers send a delegation of 500 farmers to Ottawa in December and these are joined by several hundred delegates from Ontario and the Maritime provinces, they will command instant attention. The organized farmers of all Canada today number fully 60,000, and they represent the feeling of 4,000,000 people who live upon Canadian farms. It is possible that the opinions of these 60,000 farmers with all they represent, will not carry more weight at Ottawa than the opinion of 2,500 manufacturers, who are working merely for the benefit of their own pockets. The farmers must learn that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have no politics except the "politics of business." The farmers should do likewise and cast aside the foolishness of partyism. If the farmers remain divided their efforts will be useless, but if they are united their efforts cannot be resisted. Let us hope that every farmer will read carefully the report of the Manufacturers' Association and then consider whether he is satisfied with conditions as they are. If the farmers send their delegates to Ottawa they will win their case, if they do not, the manufacturers will win. Already at Minitonas, Manitoba, the Grain Growers have decided to send a delegate to Ottawa. Are there any other local branches in the West that favor the same scheme? It is a question of feudalism or democracy, and it remains with the farmers to say which it shall be. Ontario has already decided upon the Ottawa delegation and Western vigor is equal to that of Eastern Canada.

### OPINIONS BOUGHT AND SOLD

At the Manufacturers' convention in Vancouver last week, a number of members urged that a "made in Canada" campaign be carried on through extensive advertising. It was suggested that by an expenditure of about \$25,000 annually a circulation of 18,000,000 could be secured. Of course this means that every paper securing the "made in Canada" campaign advertising would be expected to approve of the idea that everybody in Canada would buy Canadian made goods, no matter what the cost might be. Last year the Manufacturers held their annual convention in Hamilton, Ont., and the same subject was discussed. A committee was appointed to consider the advisability of forming an information bureau and the following is a part of their report:

"Papers to which contracts were given for this kind of advertisement could not very well refuse to advance the idea in their editorial columns. To insure these editorials being weighty enough to produce an effect, manufacturers should have in their employ an editor who would not exactly write editorials for the various papers, but who would furnish them with suggestions as to how the subject might be treated. In many cases it might be in order for him to write the articles in them entirely and send them along to the newspaper editors, but most of the latter prefer to present their own individuality to anything that appears in their papers. They do not object, however, to having their work made lighter for them by the presentation of outlines and if worked in this way, there is every reason to believe that the editorial support of newspapers from one end of the country to the other could be secured."

This shows how the manufacturers go to work to form public opinion in favor of their own cause. Recently it came to light, that the "Toronto World" has no objection to selling its influence to manufacturers; the following



circular was recently issued by the managing director of the Toronto World:

"It appears to me that this is the time when all Canadian manufacturers and patriots should get together. The Toronto World, as you know by a perusal of its columns, is in the midst of a campaign in favor of protection. We have already published two articles of the series, and a dozen more are in process of preparation. Of course this work is more or less of a missionary nature, yet—and here is where union is strength—we hope, not without faith, that our friends who see eye to eye with us, and who benefit even in a small measure from a policy of protection, will show their appreciation in a tangible way.

"If this campaign seems worthy of support to you, a monetary contribution will be appreciated and gratefully acknowledged. It is not for us to place a figure on the value of what we are doing; we are quite ready to leave it with our friends. We have no doubt that some of our good friends will contribute one thousand dollars in support of this cause. Yours faithfully, W. H. Greenwood, managing director."

This is a fair example to the farmers of the way public opinion is formed when the manufacturers are willing to buy and there are newspapers that are willing to sell. It also gives the farmers an idea of the method which the manufacturers will adopt to secure support for high tariff. How many other high tariff journals are bought up by the manufacturers?

### ON THE RIGHT TRACK

On the action of the Manufacturers' Association in trying to do its business in secret, the Winnipeg Telegram says:

"By sneaking away from its discussion they simply place themselves in the position of men who prefer to connive at abuses which enrich themselves to freely advocating the course they consider most advisable for the general good."

The Telegram further states, that the Western Canadian "hates a sneak." Though we disagree with the Telegram at times yet we certainly approve of the sentiments here expressed. The Telegram is on the right line and is getting nearer to an interpretation of Western opinion.

The Toronto Globe in speaking of reciprocity with United States, says the Canadian farmer "has no more objection to the Yankee dollar than to the English shilling." This is merely a statement of fact and is a sensible business viewpoint. The Globe also says that the Canadian farmers "know that in a very few years at its present rate of growth, the Republic will become a food importing country. When that time comes Canada will supply the food. Why, therefore, should they not re-establish connections with the consumers of their produce in United States. No material interest in the Dominion will be harmed." This has the right ring about it. The Globe is pretty close to the Dominion government and these utterances are probably inspired. Certainly the Canadian farmers will be glad to sell their produce to United States and in return buy agricultural implements if Canadian manufacturers cannot supply the demand at a reasonable price. The Canadian farmer is becoming more business-like every day and will be treated as a business man and not as a child.

### SUPPORT GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS

It has come to our notice that at some points through Manitoba, that the farmers are not patronizing the government elevators, but are shipping their grain through private elevators. This, of course, can have but one effect upon the government elevators, it will prevent them from being a success from a financial standpoint. The farmers of Manitoba have demanded government elevators for many years and now they have them at many points. Government elevators or any other kind of elevator, cannot be a success unless they are patronized by the farmers. Although we do not consider the Elevator Act to be entirely satisfactory, yet we believe that the very best interest of the farmers can be served by using their utmost efforts to make the elevators a success. Opponents of the government system have declared that it will not pay, but we believe with the supporters of the system that it can be made to pay, and we would therefore

urge all farmers wherever possible to use the government elevators. Later on when the defects of the Elevator Act are more apparent they can be remedied by legislation, but it will not be worth while to provide elevators for the farmers, if the farmers themselves do not support them. It should be remembered that the farmers can still sell their grain to any firm they like through the government elevators.

### RAILWAY ACT IS WEAK

Last week representatives of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association appeared before Chairman Maybee and Dr. Mills of the railway commission at Winnipeg and took up the question of cattle guards and stock killed on railways. A report of this meeting is given on another page of this issue. A statement made by Chairman Maybee showed a striking illustration of the inefficiency of the railway Act. Mr. Maybee had no hesitation whatever in admitting that the present cattle guards are of no use whatever, and he also admitted that the railways made no pretense of paying for the stock they killed. The attempt of the C. P. R. solicitor to show that his Company was glad to pay for stock killed was coldly received by the chairman of the commission, who knows that the C. P. R. will not pay for stock if they think there is any possibility of avoiding it. The chairman of the Commission showed very plainly that it was the railway act that was defective. He stated the commission had no power to help the farmers on the cattle guard matter. In view of this, it would not seem worth while for the farmers of Canada to make any further presentation of their case on this matter to the railway commission. Ex-Judge Maybee knows the railway act in every detail and he practically says that it is framed in favor of the railways. It is apparent, therefore, to everyone that the only hope of redress is by having the Railway Act amended by the parliament so that the farmers will stand at least equal chance with the railway companies. It is of no use to have a railway commission before which the farmers can make their case unless that commission is to have control over the railways. There might be a dozen commissions appointed, but if the law gives them no power to act on important matters, what is the use of having them? There are a number of able men on the railway commission and they certainly know the needs of the country, and their advice should be regarded by parliament when railway legislation is being enacted. Here is another example to show the farmers that they have a great deal yet to do.

### DIRECT LEGISLATION IS SAFE

Some of the journals of special privilege in the United States are endeavoring to show that Direct Legislation as operative in Oregon is not satisfactory. This is an attempt to create prejudice in the public mind and thus prevent the adoption of Direct Legislation in other states where it is already being demanded by the people. In a recent issue we published an address by Senator Bourne on the Oregon system. Here is a letter by Judge William R. King of the Supreme Court of Oregon on the same subject:—

We deem the Initiative and Referendum amendment to the constitution of this state a success. Some criticism arises, bearing on the fact that the people are compelled to vote upon a large number of measures. For example, at the next election the number is something like forty. But this criticism is not meritorious. Before election a pamphlet is sent out by and at the expense of the state to every voter, which contains a copy of all the proposed measures. The voters as a rule look it over and are thereby prepared to vote intelligently on election day. The laws passed thus far will compare favorably, if not more than favorably, with legislative enactments. Another benefit derived from this system of legislation is that it makes the legislature more prudent and cautious. The members realize that if they do not pass a bill demanded by the

people, the people will do so (with a vengeance) and as a result such measures as the legislature thinks the people demand are, as a rule, enacted. The same effect is derived from the fact that they know if certain measures are passed the people will invoke the Referendum. These two features are perhaps the greatest benefits derived from the direct system of law making, and we anticipate that it is only a question of time when but very few if any measures will be submitted to a vote of the people direct, for the reason that the legislature, knowing this power to be in the hands of the people, will, in order to avoid expense and delay, comply with their wishes. The principle recognized by the Initiative and Referendum is without question the settled policy of this state. Many recognize that it may be improved upon. Some think the number of petitioners is too few, while others are inclined to favor the Nevada system, to the effect, as I understand it, that a measure must first be submitted to the legislature, and if rejected, then to the people. Personally I am inclined to believe that our system could be improved upon by increasing the number of petitioners required to initiate a bill to 10 per cent. and those invoking the Referendum to 15 per cent. of the voting population.

Judge King shows very clearly the advantages of placing full power in the hands of the people. The publicity pamphlet informs the voters fully upon the measures to be voted upon. Thus they cast their ballots intelligently. How many voters in Canada have a clear idea of the issues in a general election? Their minds are usually befogged by partizan journals. Direct Legislation also makes legislatures more cautious and as Judge King points out there will be less and less need of the people using their power as time goes on for the legislators will realize that it is safer to comply with popular opinion and not try to favor special privilege. We need Direct Legislation in every Canadian province and when it becomes a part of the provincial statutes it will be much easier to secure the reforms which the people demand. Direct Legislation injures no party but places all power at all times in the hands of the people. Who else should hold that vast power?

Now that the opening of parliament at Ottawa is fixed for November 5th, the Western farmers must begin in earnest to prepare to present their case before parliament. It will probably require from ten days to two weeks to clear away the preliminary work, before getting down to actual legislative business, so that it can be reckoned that if the farmers of Canada are to make a united presentation of their case at Ottawa this fall, they have just seven weeks in which to lay their plans and have everything completed. There is a considerable amount of work to be done and no time should be lost. Ontario has set the pace and are already prepared to send 100 delegates. Surely the West will send 500 men down to present their case.

One of the speakers at the Manufacturers' Association in Vancouver last week, said, "The Western farmer is clamoring for reciprocity. He is considering the question from a very selfish standpoint, and not from the point of view of the complex life of a young nation." The farmers have said that they are willing that all protection be removed from natural products. The farmers have not asked for protection in any way and are not doing so now. The manufacturers ask for protection for themselves and for the benefit of their own pocket books and they say the farmer is the selfish one. What next?

The discussion by the manufacturers in Vancouver was not as to whether protection was needed or was not needed, it was merely a question of how they should carry on their fight to have protection retained.

The Ontario farmers have already decided to send a large delegation to Ottawa in November or December. The Western farmers will support them.



# The Grain Grower's Guide

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## Training Farmers

ONCE more the time of the year has come when the young men on the farms, feeling that the rush of the season's work will soon be over are beginning to lay their plans for the approaching winter. "What shall I do this winter?" many a young man is asking today. To him the Manitoba Agricultural College wishes to send a call that will be clear and unmistakable. If you have the time at your disposal or if you can be spared from the farm during the five winter months, November, December, January, February and March, there is just one thing you should do and that is go where you can improve your education. Too many of the young men on our Western farms today have not had the educational advantages they would like to have had. When they were of public school age there was too much to do at home or, they were too far from a school and consequently grew up without even an elementary education. They have outgrown the public schools now and have not the necessary qualifications for admission to our Collegiate Institutes. To these and to all young men who wish to better their education and to know the most improved methods of farming the Agricultural College opens its doors.

### The Slack Season

The course begins on the 25th of October, at a time when the fall work should be fairly well completed and ends in March so to allow the students to again take their places on the farm for the spring work. The qualifications for admission are easy to fulfill. You must be at least 16 years of age and have spent at least two years in practical work on a farm. There will be no certificates required of you but you must be able to read and write and speak the English language. If you are considered capable of covering all the work taken with students in their first year you will be given the opportunity and will be graded in class "A" or class "B" according to your ability. Should you find after you have been here two weeks that the work of the first year is too heavy for you it will be apportioned to suit you. If you can attend only one winter you will find that you are amply repaid for the sacrifice you have made, but you should attend at least two. But if you can only spend one year in college you will have an opportunity to improve yourself in such important subjects as writing, spelling, composition, debating, arithmetic and bookkeeping; and besides you will have acquired a great deal of useful information on the subjects directly pertaining to farm work. You will have attained skill in carpentry and blacksmithing; you should be a good judge of live stock and grains, and last but not least you will have met over 200 young men most of them from Western farms and have discussed with them your common profession, and doubtless have made lasting friendships.

### Splendid Social Life

Nearly all our students room in the college residence, though this is not compulsory. A student may reside in the city if he has friends there and wishes to stay with them. The advantages of residence life are so many that not more than three or four each year elect to live in the city. The students' residence is well lighted, well heated and will accommodate nearly two hundred. Two students occupy each room, which is supplied with two single beds, a dresser, two study tables and book shelves. The student

## What Manitoba College has to Offer the Young Men of the Province to Help Them in their Work

By Prof. G. A. SPROULE

must bring with him a pillow, pillow covers, sheets and towels. The beds are furnished with mattresses, blankets and white spreads. Four dollars a week pays for your room and board, which is much cheaper than similar accommodation can be obtained in the city. The library and reading room are open in the evenings so that the resident students have privileges not enjoyed by non-residents. The library contains all the latest works on the various phases of farming, the standard authors of English literature and some fiction. The library, too, contains copies of the recent bulletins issued from all the agricultural experiment stations, so that the student in residence has access at all times to a treasure house of good literature. But this is only one of the many advantages he enjoys. He is, besides, in intimate and close association at all times with his fellow students and can profit perhaps as much from his intercourse with them outside the class rooms and laboratories as he does in his regular studies. He can share in their athletics and in their literary efforts; he can join them in the gymnasium, on the football campus, on the skating rink, in the debating societies, and in the Y. M. C. A. meetings. This too is a part of his education.

### A Profitable Day

Perhaps it would be of interest to new students to know something of what will be done each day. A day spent at

college is somewhat as follows: A bell rings at 6.30 a.m., when the student rises and dresses for breakfast at 7 o'clock. At 8.30 he goes in for the first of five lectures which he will attend during the forenoon, besides attending at prayers at 10 o'clock in the college auditorium, where all the students assemble. In the afternoons he works in one or other of the laboratories. The laboratories comprise the grain room, where he is given instruction in how to judge grain; the stock judging pavilion where horses, cattle, sheep and pigs are brought in for the judging classes; the dairy building where butter is made, and milk testing done; the mechanical building where blacksmithing, and carpentry, steam and gasoline engineering is learned; the chemical and physical laboratories and the greenhouses. The afternoon session is divided into two periods from 1 to 2.30 and from 2.30 to 4 o'clock. All the students are free from 4 to 7.30 p.m. From 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. is the regular study period. During this time the lectures of the day are reviewed and reading done along the line of the lectures. At 11 o'clock all must have retired. This in brief is the program for one day in college.

### Opportunity Being Grasped

I said at the outset that I wanted this to be a call to every young man who might read it and who might spend the winter in school or college. This is the

day of opportunity for every young Western farmer, and it is most gratifying to see how they are awake to their privileges and responding to the call of our colleges. Four years ago, when the agricultural college opened at Winnipeg, 85 students ranging in age from 16 to 40, registered in the regular course. The next year there were 132, the third year 165, and last year the 200 mark was passed.

### What the Students Pay

If you are hesitating whether you should attend college or not you ought to get in touch with some young man who has put in a winter or two in college. If I had space enough I should like to give here the testimony of some of our young farmers who have profited by the course they received here. Without giving any names I venture to offer four or five sentences from what our students have said:

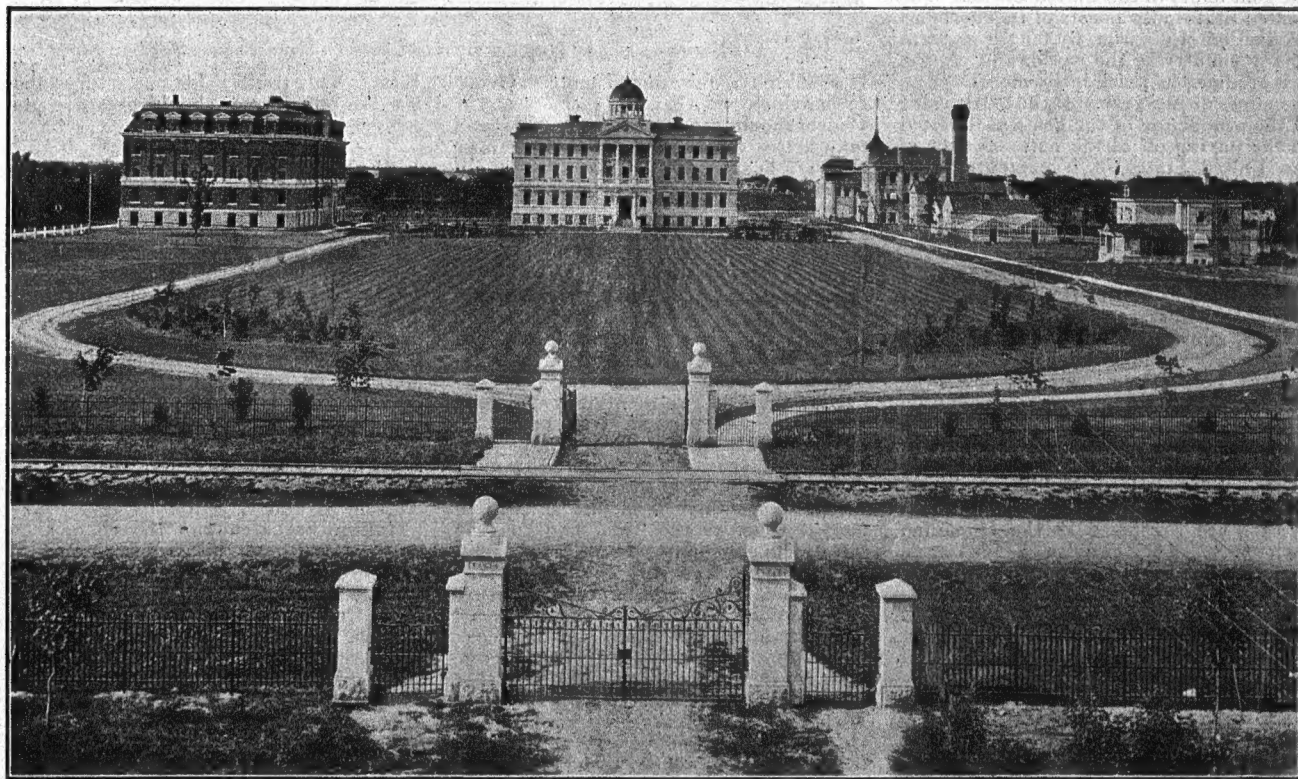
"A course in the M. A. C. enlarges ones views, inspires esteem for our profession, arouses enthusiasm and cultivates observation and systematic study."

"In the study of agriculture the discovery of the causes which had produced the effects that I had noticed in my farming experiences kept the subject a continual source of interest to me."

"It has been the means of opening up new lines of thought to me, and making the work on the farm more interesting. The subjects are taught in such a practical manner that the knowledge acquired may be put into practice and should increase the profits from the farm."

"The course tends to make a person more observant, more thoughtful, and to take more interest in the work he pursues. What proved to be the most interesting as well as the most profitable was to meet young men from different parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba,

Continued on Page 15



Manitoba Agricultural College, showing Grounds



# Eggs and the Egg Market

**A**N authority estimates that the profit from the hen amounts to 239 per cent., on milch cows, 95 per cent., apples and fruit, 88 per cent., wheat 31 per cent. If in other words we allowed the yearly percentage of income from hens to be represented by 100 the standard of the various branches would be as follows: Poultry, 100 per cent, wheat 54 per cent, dairy, 39 per cent, live stock, 39 per cent, apples 36 per cent.

These figures convey an idea of what the hen is worth to the farmer and the need of fostering the poultry industry. In eastern Canada farmers are already taking a great deal of interest in egg production, but here in the West the production is very small. We produce the greater part of export wheat but most of the year we are importing eggs. And yet hens give a profit of nearly twice as much as wheat. The answer is easy. Employ more hens and care for them in such manner that they will lay during a large part of the year. Eggs are worth more in the winter than in the summer, hence it is desirable, if possible to keep "Biddy" working during the cold weather.

It is not the purpose of this article to deal with the care of the feathered stock. This end of the business will be taken up in our agricultural columns. In this article the returns that may be realized from a judicious investment in poultry and the desirability of entering into the business will be taken up.

First let us note the mammoth proportions that the business has attained in the States. Droste & Snyder, New York, one of the leading produce houses in the United States have produced statistics based on reports from Washington. These show that the production of eggs in the United States in 1899 was 1,293,662,433 dozen, or equivalent, figuring into cars of 400 cases each, 107,805 cars. Considering the minimum length of a refrigerator car as 36 feet, containing 400 cases, were these cases in one train, it would extend from Winnipeg to Edmonton, a distance of nearly 1,000 miles. A gradual and steady increase in production as well as consumption has transpired since then, taking the year 1909, the estimated, production 80,000,000 cases, and conservatively figuring, the value amounted to \$528,000,000. If these were placed in cars as previously stated, it would furnish a train 2,653 miles long, or would cover a distance from Montreal to Nelson, B. C.

Mr. Snyder estimates that the hen can produce in three months, and have a week to spare, wealth equal to all the capital of the 50 banks that clear through the New York clearing house, with a capitalization of \$127,000,000.00. It is estimated that the hen can, in 60 days, produce value equal to the total production of all the gold mines in the United States. The United States also boasts of its enormous production of pig iron, by far the greatest of any country in the world, and yet the hen produces as much in six months as all the mines do in a year. If the total value of the production of the hen was diverted to the paying off of the national debt of the United States, it is computed that she could accomplish this in one year and ten months.

## Figures Not Available

It is to be regretted that figures on the egg production of the Dominion are not available. Our department of agriculture has never seen fit to compile them. But we may roughly arrive at the number of eggs yearly consumed. It has been estimated that the average consumption of eggs in the States amounts to one case of thirty dozen per capita. Taking the same figure for Canada and estimating our population at seven million we arrive at the conclusion that 210,000,000 dozens of eggs are consumed in the Dominion each year. That's quite a few eggs. Figure their value at twenty cents per dozen (most city housekeepers would be well satisfied if they could purchase them at a third more than that) and we get somewhere near the money that we spend annually for hen fruit.

Forty-two millions of dollars. That's a whole lot of money, but the West is getting a very small part of it. And every day our population is increasing and the poultry business is almost at a standstill. We need this money in the

## Some Facts and Figures about the Egg Producing Industry. Suggestions as to Care and Marketing. Strictly Fresh Eggs always in demand

West and it is comparatively easy money to annex. Climatic conditions are as good here as anywhere and there is no excuse for our seeming apathy on the subject. The above figures do not take into account the money that can be made out of the sale of poultry but with that we will not concern ourselves at present.

Then there are a lot of eggs lost by careless methods in handling. Probably the reader does not know that during the hot weather, eggs are purchased in Ontario by Vancouver buyers who spurn the product of the Prairie Provinces. And do you know why they pass by this supply practically at their door? They state that they cannot rely upon the eggs produced in these provinces because the producers seem to take no interest in their proper care. Do you know that the shrinkage on egg shipments coming into Winnipeg, (you do know it if you have been following THE GUIDE market reports) runs up to about ten per cent. If the eggs were properly cared for the shrink would not run above five per cent, and probably not that high. Ponder on that. About a dozen and a half eggs per case of thirty dozen are virtually thrown away during the summer months, simply because eggs are held too long and not given proper care. Besides eggs shipped soon after they are laid will always bring a few cents more per dozen than will those that are held for some days.

returns to the producer but his profit is not a circumstance to what it would be had he the eggs to market in the winter months when the new laid article will easily bring sixty cents per dozen. Think of it, five cents apiece for eggs. There are ways of keeping the hens at work during the cold weather and it will well repay any farmer to acquaint himself with these methods. There are many books on the subject.

Everything points to the fact that there is money in the egg business in Western Canada, but also the state of the trade shows that the business is not growing nearly fast enough to keep pace with the increase in population. It has been harder for dealers to procure eggs this year than it has ever been before. During former years that output of the Prairie Provinces was large enough to keep up with consumption until the late fall. But this year it was necessary to bring in eggs from the East during the latter part of August. This, of course, resulted in putting the price of eggs higher, a condition that was very acceptable to those who had eggs to sell but which undoubtedly inspired much envy in those who did not have faith in the earning power of the hen.

This article is on the egg question but it might be well to mention in passing that each year several millions of pounds of dressed poultry are brought into the

chewan are 62 cents and \$1.54 at Wilkie, Traynor, Naseby, Forbes and a few other places similarly located.

In Alberta the lowest charge on a 12-dozen crate is 64 cents and the corresponding charge for a 30-dozen crate is \$1.55 at such places as Walsh, Pashley, Larmour, Irvine. From Calgary to Winnipeg the charge is 79 cents and \$1.98; from Claresholm, 88 cents and \$2.20. Didsbury, 93 cents and \$2.31; Edmonton 71 cents and \$1.98; Frank 93 cents and \$2.31; Lacombe, \$1.06 and \$2.04; Okotoks, 88 cents and \$2.20; Pincher Creek, 93 cents and \$2.31; Red Deer, the same; Stettler, \$1.15 and \$2.86; Taber, 70 cent and \$1.76; Wetaskiwin, 99 cents and \$2.48.

## Minimum Charges

These figures are all taken from the tariff supplied to THE GUIDE by the Dominion Express Company. It will be noticed that in Alberta the maximum charge on a 30 dozen crate from the most remote part of Alberta is \$2.86, which would mean rather better than 9 cents per dozen. In Saskatchewan the maximum is five cents per dozen. These are the extreme cases and still they show that good returns could be secured in connection with the above prices. This of course applies specially to Manitoba. It should be remembered that the minimum charge for handling a crate of eggs, either 12 or 30 dozen, is 35 cents. When several cases are shipped from a Manitoba point, the minimum charge of nine cents is secured. Empty crates are returned to any point in the three provinces for five cents each.

Egg shipments by express from any point in the West are handled practically with the same speed as letters go through the mail. Egg shipments are given special attention by the express companies. The quantity of eggs handled in the winter is far less than that handled in the summer, but the Dominion Express Company states that its cars are well heated, and when the eggs arrive in Winnipeg they are protected in every possible way while out for delivery.

In the handling of eggs as in the handling of all farm produce, cleanliness is the chief requisite for success. The best trade does not want dirty eggs, so the nest stains should be removed. Then again, eggs kept under unclean conditions will deteriorate much more rapidly than otherwise. The shipping cases should be absolutely clean and free from moisture. Special care should be taken that the cardboard fillers are dry.

## Should be Graded

Before shipping the eggs should be graded as to size and color and all of a kind shipped together. Buyers will pay more for such shipments than for a heterogeneous collection. Another thing that will bring up the value of the shipments, if honesty is used, is the marking of each egg as it is gathered with the date. It may look simple to juggle the dates marked but with modern devices for candling the would-be defrauder is sure to be caught sooner or later and his market forever spoiled. A card bearing the name and address of the firm to which the eggs are shipped should be securely tacked on the case. This card should also bear the number of eggs in the case. The shipper's name should be stencilled upon the case which is shipped back to him from the merchant. Then he should write to the shipper so that the letter goes on the same train that carries the shipment, stating the exact number sent, the post office address, and the exact date of shipment and by what train.

The city retailers offer the best market for high grade eggs, but more care is necessary in shipping them than to wholesalers. But the added compensation will well repay for the trouble as the retailer is generally willing to pay several cents more than the wholesaler.

## To Sum Up

The egg producing industry offers greater returns than any other branch of husbandry.

The business is doubly sure of bringing good results in Western Canada, as the

Continued on Page 10



Harvesting with a 12 foot binder on farm of R. D. Mann, Elmore, Sask.

It shouldn't require much more evidence to convince you that the farmers of the Prairie should get more hens to work and take better care of the product of those that are busy?

## Egg Classification

Eggs, on the Winnipeg market are divided into three classes, "new laid," "fresh," and "storage." "New laid" eggs are those that are shipped within seven days of the time they are laid. "Fresh" eggs are shipped within a month of the time they are laid. The term "storage" is self explanatory. The market for the first two mentioned classes is practically unlimited in Winnipeg, merchants being unable to purchase anywhere near the number required to meet demands. But what's the use of shipping "fresh" eggs when it is just as easy to market them as the "new laid" article for which merchants are willing to pay 25 or 30 per cent more?

That's a fact. At the present writing merchants in Winnipeg are paying thirty cents per dozen for strictly new laid eggs while they are paying but twenty-four cents for the fresh variety. It don't seem to be a very good idea to hold the eggs. We may then take two things for granted, viz., it pays to produce eggs and it pays to send them to market as soon as possible after they are laid.

At thirty cents per dozen eggs give big

West. This trade holds out returns that the Western farmer should not pass up.

## Express Charges

At the present time the great majority of the Western eggs brought to Winnipeg are from Manitoba points, and of course Manitoba has an advantage over the other two provinces in shipping to the Winnipeg market. To illustrate this we might take the town of Stonewall, about 22 miles north of the city. The express charge on a twelve dozen crate of eggs, is 9 cents to Winnipeg, and on a 30 dozen crate is 22 cents. Morris is 40 miles south of the city, and the express charges are 13 and 33 cents. Napinka 29 and 72 cents; Oak Lake 26 and 66 cents; Killarney 26 and 66 cents; Kirkella 31 and 77 cents; Cameron 35 and 88 cents; Russell, 31 and 77 cents.

Taking Saskatchewan the charges on twelve dozen and thirty dozen crates of eggs, are higher, of course, than in Manitoba. Taking Esterhazy, Alameda, Arcola, Bender, Carnduff, Churchbridge, Dumas, Frobisher, Hazelcliff, Langenburg, the charges are 35 cents and 88 cents. Maryfield, Moosomin, Redvers, Walpole, Wauchpoe, are the lowest rates in Saskatchewan, and are 31 and 77 cents. Take Balgonie, Cupar, Francis, Indian Head, Lipton, Midale, North Portal, Pilot Butte, the charges are 44 cents and \$1.10. The highest charges in Saskat-



## The Home Bank of Canada

Head Office:  
TORONTO, CANADA

**Winnipeg Office: 426 Main St.**  
W. A. M. Chaffie, Manager

**Branches in Manitoba:**  
Crystal City Goodlands Grandview  
Lyleton Neepawa

**Branches in Saskatchewan:**  
Sintaluta Welwyn

**Branches in British Columbia:**  
Fernie

**JAMES MASON :: General Manager**

## SEYMOUR HOTEL

Farmers from the Three Provinces make it their headquarters when visiting the city. Every street car passes the City Hall, which is only a stones throw from the hotel entrance.

JOHN BAIRD, PROPRIETOR

**Rates \$1.50 per day**  
**Free Bus from all Trains**

## The Brunswick

Corner of Main and Rupert Streets, Winnipeg. Newly renovated and furnished. Attractive diningroom, excellent service. New Fireproof Annex. Opened July 14th. Containing 30 additional single bedrooms, two large pool-rooms, shine stand and barber shop. Finest liquors and cigars at popular prices. FREE BUS meets all trains. James Fowle, Prop.

**Rates \$1.50 and \$2 per day**

## Imperial Hotel

Corner Main St. and Alexander Ave. The Farmers' Hotel of Winnipeg. Centrally located. Good meals and warm, comfortable rooms.

**Rates, \$1.50 per day**  
ANGUS McLEOD } Proprietors  
JAMES MORTON }  
**FREE BUS**

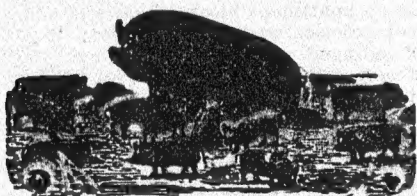
## TO OWNERS OF HORSES

HUNDREDS OF HORSES die every year with Swamp Fever. Symptoms: Always hungry, eats greedily, even more than a healthy horse, and no matter how much you feed they are still poor, as a rule they perspire easily, and driving or working they get weak in a few hours. Many people claim it cannot be cured.

By years of experience I guarantee to cure said fever or all money refunded. Fifty cents per dose, or Twelve doses for \$5.00. Receipt for sale.

**J. R. BOOTH, RAYMORE, Sask.**

## The GOLD STANDARD HERD



**THE BERKSHIRE HEADQUARTERS OF THE WEST**  
A few nice young April Sows, just right for fall breeding; also August and September pigs at interesting prices. These pigs are from prize winning sires and dams. Address

**J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.**

## The Duplicate Sampling Bureau

That there is considerable room for improvement in the system of grain inspection in Winnipeg is plain to any one familiar with the system obtaining in Minneapolis. With men who are infallible and beyond making a mistake of any kind, our system is perhaps as good as the Minneapolis system, but such men are rare, and, in fact, not to be found. However honest, careful and painstaking a man may be he will make a mistake at some time. Mistakes are made under the Minneapolis system as well as under the Winnipeg system, but the difference is that in Minneapolis there is a means provided by which these mistakes can be detected and put right, while, in Winnipeg, they are simply not supposed to occur. The management and employees of the Winnipeg inspection department are as careful and as good men in every respect as the men in Minneapolis, as good men as could reasonably be hoped for or expected. Yet mistakes have been made. Some of these have been detected, and, unquestionably, many others have occurred which have not been detected. The number of such mistakes may, it is true, be relatively small compared with the number of cars inspected, but one mistake to the individual farmer means a great deal and that every farmer has to take the risk of these mistakes shows plainly the necessity of some change being made.

### Minneapolis System

In Minneapolis duplicate or check samples are taken from every car. The Government samplers open each car, draw their sample, make notes regarding the condition of the car, etc., and pass on leaving the car unsealed for a short time. These men are followed by another group of samplers representing the Sampling Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce (which corresponds to the Winnipeg Grain Exchange) who take a second or duplicate sample. These samplers from the chamber of commerce are not allowed to enter the car until the government samplers have left. The government samples are sent to the state inspection department, while the samples taken by the sampling bureau are sent to the grading department in the chamber of commerce. The commission firms can then secure a sample of any car consigned to them and also the grade placed upon it by the inspector in the chamber of commerce. Should the government samples become mixed or should any errors be made in the government grading, the sampling bureau in the chamber of commerce has an accurate check and can order a re-inspection before the car is unloaded.

In the Minnesota inspection the samples are not drawn in Minneapolis, but at divisional points, often hundreds of miles from the city. All samples are expressed to the inspection departments in Minneapolis free of charge and arrive considerably in advance of the cars. This allows for a portion of the sample taken by the sampling bureau being placed in the sample room of the chamber of commerce and the car sold on the sample basis before it arrives in the city.

### A Wise Expenditure

Enquiry was made by the writer among the employees of the state inspection as to whether the number of mistakes checked was sufficient to warrant the extra expense of the duplicate sampling. Without exception, all replied, that there was not a day but what some samples became mixed or that a wrong grade was placed which could never have been corrected had it not been for the duplicate sample. The same question was asked of the men in the inspection department in Illinois where a similar system is in operation, samples being drawn by the board of trade in Chicago as well as by the state inspection department. Their experience was similar to that of the men in Minneapolis and they strongly endorsed the duplicate sampling system as a means of insuring accurate grades.

Some time ago the Grain Growers' Association interviewed the government at Ottawa, also Mr. Horn, chief grain inspector, at Winnipeg, and the different railways, with a view to having the system which has obtained in Minneapolis, put in operation in the Winnipeg yards. The railways opposed the action very strongly on the ground that it delayed cars. The only concession which could

be obtained was the permission for the Grain Growers' Grain Company to draw samples of cars consigned to them. At considerable expense the farmers' company established a duplicate sampling bureau of their own. They have placed men in the Winnipeg yards for the purpose of securing a sample at the same time the government men are securing theirs. These samples are brought to the company's office and graded by their own inspector. They have, therefore, for cars consigned to them, an accurate check against the mixing of samples and against errors in the grading.

### Improvement Needed

Where 500 to 800 cars of grain are being inspected each day, it is almost impossible to prevent some mistakes occurring. If these mistakes do occur and no duplicate samples have been taken, the farmer is the only man who is in a position to detect the error because he is the only person outside the inspection department who has seen a sample of the grain, and, by the time advice reaches him as to the grade, his car is probably unloaded at the terminals and there is no possibility of any change being made. In Minneapolis there is no one that recognizes to a greater extent the possibility of mistakes occurring and the necessity of an independent check than the chief inspector himself. The men from the sampling Bureau are not allowed to enter the cars along with state samplers in order that both samples may be taken as independently as possible. The principle they are working upon is that—it is better their own work should be shown to be wrong than that any farmer should suffer by their mistakes going unchecked.

### SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

The September issue of "Advertising," (London, Eng.) which completes the nineteenth volume is particularly strong in containing "something for everybody" who is interested in any kind of advertising.

Of greatest interest principally are the results of investigation conducted by "Advertising" regarding the circulations of newspapers, and of some interest also is a discussion on the question "Should the Churches Advertise?" an article which is calculated to stimulate an entirely new department of publicity, a special article for the encouragement of retailers who have been or are likely to be hit by the competition of multiples shops, much information about shopping weeks, and some ten pages of suggestions for advertisers under the heading of "Newspaperdom" makes a very excellent number.

We notice, by the way, the following reference to ourselves:

### A Canadian Special

The Grain Growers' Guide, published at Winnipeg, British North America, appeared on June 29th as a special number in connection with the Winnipeg Exhibition, and carried a mass of advertisements from Winnipeg and other places in the Dominion. The literary contents reflected the ever-increasing prosperity of the farmers of Western Canada.

### SETTLES THE QUESTION

A Washington, D. C., wire of Sept. 19 said: The well informed press and many prominent government officials here concede that Canada has exclusive rights in Hudson Bay. This view has grown since the decision of The Hague tribunal regarding measurements of bays has been more carefully scanned.

The entrance to Hudson Bay is narrow, and is British territory. From Button Island, which is the most northerly point on the coast, this side of the strait leading to the bay, to Hatton Head, the southerly point on Resolution Island, a little more than thirty miles. Possibly the figure by actual measurement may be thirty-five miles. After passing through the narrow gate the strait widens until Hudson Bay is reached. The decision of The Hague court is thought to mean that in cases of this kind interior waters are national and not common at all.

It is admitted that the decision of The Hague settles the question in favor of Canada.

## A WARM RECEPTION

Always Awaits You in the



## Sheep Lined Coat

Made in Duck, Corduroy, Frieze, Whitecord and Etoff. **NO SMALL PIECES** used in lining and all skins are selected and thoroughly cleaned.

Special H.B.K. Patent Kanti-lever pockets—The only real strong pockets made.

Made especially for **WINTER WEAR.**

You are always on the inside looking out if you **WEAR** this **KING of KOATS**, which **KILLS KOLD KLIMATES.**

For Farmers, Teamsters, Laborers, Mechanics, and all other Outdoor Workers

**A NEAT, COMFORTABLE and WARM** coat to work in.

The quality of material and workmanship is indicated by this old reliable trade mark.



It stands for **MORE WEAR, MORE COMFORT and MORE SATISFACTION TO THE WEARER.**

Remember there is **NO** "Just as good" as the H. B. K. Brand. For sale by leading dealers everywhere in Canada.

Made and guaranteed by the **HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO., MONTREAL.**

109

Makers of the celebrated H.B.K. Mackinaw Clothing and other warm wearables for winter weather.

## DEATH TO THE HORSE

If you neglect Influenza, Swamp or Lung Fever you lose your horse  
**NORTH-WEST FEVER POWDERS**  
will positively cure  
Order by mail to-day. Price 60c. per package  
A. J. BROWN & CO., Agents  
291 Market Street - Winnipeg, Man.

When writing Advertisers, mention The Guide



# Ontario Farmers Want Lower Tariff

By W. L. Smith, Editor, Toronto Sun

THAT farmers in the Western provinces are practically unanimous in asking for a sweeping reduction in the present tariff, and more particularly for a wide measure of reciprocity with the United States, cannot, in view of the uprising which took place during the Laurier tour, be denied even by the blindest of the stand-pattists. An attempt, is, however, being made to weaken the force of the demand which is coming from the West by the statement that this is confined to the West, and that the putting of it forth was the result of the machinations of recently arrived immigrants from the United States who have ulterior objects to serve.

How groundless the second part of this statement is those of us in the East who know the McKenzies, the Partridges, the Crerars and other leaders in Western farm organizations, and the homes in Ontario from which these came, realize full well.

## Protection a Burden

What I desire to show in this article is that the demand for tariff reduction is not confined to the West—that the farmers of Eastern Canada feel the burdens of protection quite as keenly as do their brethren in the West. Where is the evidence that Eastern farmers are against protection? This evidence is furnished by the record of every agricultural organization that has spoken on the subject. The Patrons of Industry, which in the nineties covered Canada from east to west, formally declared for "tariff revenue only" and "reciprocal trade on fair and equitable terms between Canada and the world." The farmers' Association of Ontario, before merging with the Grange, took a similar position in a memorial presented to parliament in which it was asked that "the protective principle be wholly eliminated; that the principle of tariff for revenue only be adopted," and, with this granted the association said it would "gladly

assent to the entire abolition of the whole list of duties on agricultural imports." The Dominion Grange, in 1907, before the union of the two bodies, declared that it "could not accept the tariff as it stands now," that "a tax of 35% to 50% on vehicles used on the farm can only be classed as an outrage, while a tariff of 30% on woolen goods sent from the Motherland is at once an unjust burden on the Canadian who wears woollens and a slap in the face to the country which provides the chief market for the surplus product of our farms." At the last session of the Grange, held November 24-25, after the union with the farmers' association, the report of the legislative committee declared "that protection in any form is bound to be a grievous burden on agriculture;" that "every demand for higher protection should be refused" and demanded that "existing customs duties be decreased." It was also "strongly recommended that the offer contained in the new United States tariff of continental free trade in certain lines of agricultural implements be met by concurrent legislation on the part of our parliament."

Whatever change has occurred since the events noted has been in the direction of strengthening the feeling among Eastern farmers in favor of freer trade, and more particularly in favor of freer trade with our neighbors to the south. This was shown when the executive of the Grange at a meeting held during fair week in Toronto, arranged for the co-operation of the Grange with Western farmers in sending a joint delegation to Ottawa to further press these same demands.

## U. S. Markets Better

The reasons behind the desire on the part of Ontario farmers for better trade relations with the United States are apparent to anyone conversant with market conditions. In this week's Sun the top price for cattle in Toronto is quoted at \$6.75; in Buffalo, which can be more easily

reached from a large part of Western Ontario than Toronto can, the price is \$7.50. In Buffalo the top for lambs is \$7 against \$6.35 in Toronto. Hogs across the way are up to \$10.25, just one dollar higher than in Toronto. And so it is all the way through.

## A Good Example

So far I have, in speaking from Eastern feeling, done so mainly from an Ontario standpoint. But what holds in regard to Ontario holds for all the Eastern provinces. What freer trade with the United States would mean to Quebec can be illustrated by one incident. Last August, either through inadvertence or intention, the United States tariff on cream was reduced from 5 cents per pound to 5 cents per gallon and as a result the exports of cream across the St. Lawrence frontier, mainly from Quebec, jumped from nothing in July to nearly three-quarters of a million pounds in November, and this when production of cream was at the minimum. Today dairy farmers in the Eastern townships of Quebec are, as a result of a continuance of this trade, according to the Huntingdon Gleaner, making 35c. per cwt. more out of their milk than they otherwise would do. With butter 24½ cents in Montreal and 32½ cents in New York, and eggs 26 cents in the former and 35 cents in the latter they would do still better with the American market wholly open, while the maritime provinces would make proportionate gains from the opening of New York and Boston to their potatoes, dairy products and lambs.

The reason why Eastern farmers should be in favor of freer trade are thus apparent to anyone who understands simple addition. That they really are in favor of such increased freedom is clear from the quotations I have made from official documents. To all this it is only necessary to add that the hope of being able to secure freer trade has been enormously stimulated by the action of the farmers of the West during the Laurier tour and by the evidence furnished in the movement now sweeping as a flood over the United States, which indicates that our neighbors as well as ourselves are at last beginning to recognize the truth of the simple proposition that if free trade between Ohio and New York is a good thing free trade between Pennsylvania, or between the Western provinces and Western States cannot be a bad thing.

Toronto, Sept. 14.

## Eggs and the Egg Market

Continued from Page 8

present supply does not nearly fill demands.

Eggs should be shipped within a week after they are laid in order to catch the highest price.

During the hot weather shippers to Winnipeg lose about a dozen and a half eggs per case by shrinkage that proper care would save.

"New laid" eggs catch the top price. To get into this class eggs must be shipped within seven days from the time they are gathered.

Great returns may be realized by keeping the hens working during the cold weather when the egg supply is short and prices high.

Absolutely cleanliness should be maintained in handling eggs. Prevention is better than cure. Keep the eggs clean by keeping the nest clean and not by washing them.

Mark each egg as it is gathered with the date. Be absolutely honest in this as you will probably be caught if you are not. Sort your eggs, keeping all of a size and color together.

The best way to market eggs is by establishing a connection with retail dealers as they pay a few cents more per dozen than wholesalers.

## BOTH PARTIES UNSATISFACTORY

In the report of the Trades and Labor Congress, held in Fort William on September 12, the following interesting paragraph appears:

"The old parties vie with each other in voting away the moneys of the

people in a useless effort to demonstrate a loyalty that is not in question. Unfortunately, most of the press of Canada belongs to one or the other of the old parties with the result that the number of journals that stood out for the rights of Canada and Canadian citizens can be numbered on the fingers. In Great Britain, where the proposals of the government were of a very progressive character, the government took the proper course of appealing to the people for their approval or disapproval of the reforms proposed. But in Canada notwithstanding that the navy question meant a complete change in the relations of Canada with the Mother Land, change that may some day involve Canada in wars in the making of which she has no voice, both sides agreed in endeavoring to make party capital out of the question and failed ignominiously in a serious desire to secure the opinion of the electorate before committing Canada to the principle involved. Whether it is a "tin pot navy" or a "tin can opposition proposal" the result is the same: We are committed to vast expenditures for war purposes. And the same jingo element that foisted the new policy upon the Canadian people will, no doubt, in the same way rush us into the wars of the Mother Country. Those wars may be a similar kind to other wars that were for personal aggrandizement, or for commercial gain, such as the late South African war; but it will be shedding perhaps innocent blood first and then reckoning the cost and determining the merits afterward. Your executive recommends that continued efforts be made to promote the efforts of those who believe in international peace.

## FARMERS LEARN LESSON

A Grand Forks, N. D., wire of Sept. 19 said: Farmers in almost every section of North Dakota have learned a lesson from the lack of rainfall and are preparing to change their farming methods in many particulars. Among other things the amount of grain harvested in spite of the short rainfall, showed very clearly the high degree of drought resistance of the soil, but it also taught farmers that they had not in the past been doing their full part in conservation of moisture.

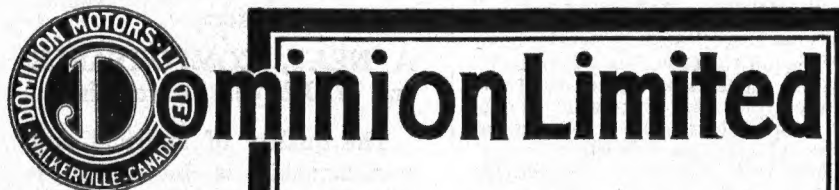
There have been numerous converts to the Campbell system of dry farming, which includes deep plowing, deep sowing and the formation of dust blanket on the surface to minimize surface evaporation. Several farmers in different parts of the state became converts to the Campbell system several years ago, and in years when the precipitation was up to normal were laughed at by their neighbors for their extra pains, but the laugh was the other way this year.

These dry farmers reaped remarkable harvests this year, their wheat yielding in many cases forty bushels an acre, while neighbouring fields tilled by the catch-as-catch can method turned out six to ten bushels.

For several years there has been an agitation on the sowing of more winter wheat and some farmers have experimented with small fields, but with ideal conditions for spring sown wheat the difference in yield or quality was not very apparent. This year, however, made many converts to the winter wheat idea. The comparative yields this season of the state farmers are sowing a large acreage of winter wheat and winter rye.

One of the worst fires that has occurred in Winnipeg for a long time, Monday, caused a property damage of over \$120,000 in the residence section of Fort Rouge district. The fire started in an apartment block which was under construction and quickly spread to six dwellings. All the buildings were freely circulated to the effect that he totally destroyed.

"There is nothing in it." In these words did Judge Mabee, chairman of the railway commission, at present in session at Edmonton, refute a story freely circulated to the effect that he was to be taken into the Dominion cabinet in the place of Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, who was reported to be about to retire owing to continued ill health.



# Dominion Limited

WE do not ask you to purchase the Dominion "Limited" because it is made in Canada by a Canadian company, but because it represents the highest standard of motor car value that is being offered to Canadian motorists at anywhere near its price.

Examine this car as closely as you will and you will find that in staunchness and honesty of construction, authoritative correctness of design, handsome lines and exterior finish, it cannot be compared with any medium-priced car on the market.

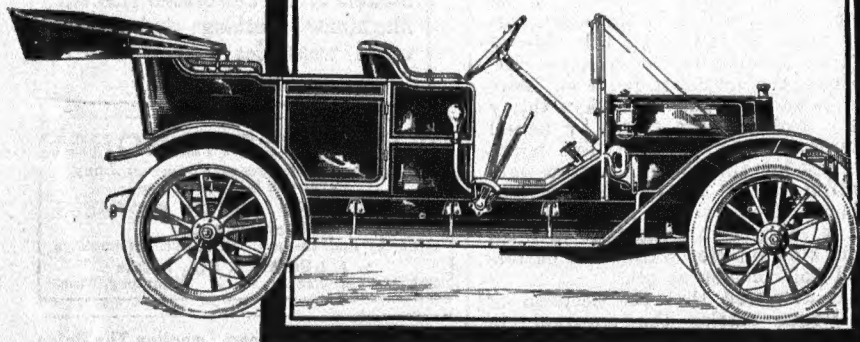
This is a statement that we believe to be literally true. Send for our illustrated booklet; read about this sterling car and judge for yourself.

We have some excellent territory still unassigned, and solicit correspondence from dealers who are prepared to represent us properly.

## Dominion Motors, Ltd.

36 Dominion Blvd. ::  
WALKERVILLE, Ont.

We also manufacture Motor Cars for commercial purposes





# American Tariff View

From the Outlook Magazine, New York

TWO significant facts stand out unmistakably clear from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tour in July and the first two weeks of August through the Prairie Provinces of the Dominion. A new Canada with new political ideals has come into being during the last ten years between Lake Superior and the foothills of the Rocky Mountains; and this new Canada, democratic in spirit and temper, confident in its self-reliance and success, abundantly realizes that the day of its importance in Dominion politics is at hand. The other fact quite as pregnant for the rest of the Dominion, and in particular for the highly protected manufacturing and industrial interests of Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia, is that the grain growers and farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, well organized in their farmers' and Grain Growers' associations, and aided by a free, excellent, and alert newspaper and press, are profoundly dissatisfied with what they call the special interests kind of Liberalism that has been dominant at Ottawa since 1896. Hitherto, when a Dominion premier or political leader of first rank went on a speech-making tour, he delivered his addresses, and resolutions of confidence and congratulation on the English model were all that followed. There were new and wide departures from this mode of procedure when Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in the West. It was in no sense a triumphal progress, with eulogy all along the line, that the premier made from Ottawa to Vancouver. Crowds there were at every place where the premier's special train was brought to a halt. But there was very little of the enthusiasm that greeted Sir Wilfrid Laurier when between 1887 and 1896 he went into the constituencies, urban and rural, east and west of Ottawa, as the trusted and esteemed leader of the Liberal Opposition in the House of Commons, and as the most vigorous and fervid opponent of the National Policy of the Conservatives. Complaint and criticism and expressions of disappointment, for the most part bluntly stated, were awaiting the Premier from his own party all the way from Winnipeg to Calgary. No premier in any British country ever had to listen to more outspoken criticism outside the walls of the House of Commons than was addressed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by the numerous spokesmen of farmers and Grain Growers' associations as he travelled through Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. This strong and unexpected criticism of the premier arose out of the feeling that the Liberal party since 1896 has been false to its pledges with regard to the tariff, and false to the Liberal program of 1893 on which the Liberals, now in control of the government at Ottawa, climbed into power.

Combinations and trusts and price agreements among manufacturers were few in Canada from 1879 to 1896, in comparison with trusts and combinations to-day. Competition among manufacturers as to prices scarcely exists in Canada. There is even less competition among manufacturers than there is in this country. The West has felt the burden of these conditions under which farm equipment made in Canada is sold at from ten to thirty per cent less in England

and Scotland than the same equipment can be obtained for at Winnipeg or Calgary. Prices for grain and cattle raised in the West are made at London and Liverpool, and the Western ranchers and grain growers gain nothing from the agricultural schedules of the Dominion tariff. It was the realization of these conditions, and the failure of the Liberal governments since 1896 to fulfil the pledges of 1893 and 1894, that provoked the bluntly expressed criticism and threats of insurgency which greeted Sir Wilfrid Laurier at nearly every place at which he stopped. The Liberal farmers and Grain Growers availed themselves of the premier's presence in their neighborhood to persuade him and the Liberal party at Ottawa that the West is in revolt against the tariff of 1907; that it insists on lower duties all through the schedules, and is also intent on reciprocity with the United States; in fact, that the Liberals of the West still stand by the Liberal program of 1893. In a speech at Winnipeg in 1894 Sir Wilfrid Laurier denounced protection as slavery, and likened it to slavery in the Southern States, and quite as strong a denunciation was embodied in the anti-protectionist resolutions of the National Convention of the Liberal party held at Ottawa in 1893. These utterances of the premier and of the Liberal party in its opposition days were read to the premier at Brandon and at other places on the tour, and he was asked why these pledges had not been made good. "I believe in free trade as firmly as I ever did," answered Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Edmonton, "and it is no fault of mine that free trade principles in which I believe have not been carried into immediate effect; but nevertheless we have followed the practice of gradually reducing the tariff." At Regina the Premier was told that the deputation did not ask for his sympathy with the Grain Growers and farmers in their grievances under the tariff. They did not want sympathy. They wanted unequivocal assurances that the tariff would be lowered. It was language like this that led the premier to promise that there shall be another inquiry by a Tariff Commission—the third inquiry that will have been held since 1896; so that the tariff, supposed to have been settled for years to come by the revision of 1907, is again a much open question in the Dominion. Equally emphatic and quite as frequent were demands that the Ottawa Government shall work for a reciprocity treaty with the United States. "We are prepared," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier in reply to a demand for reciprocity made at Brandon, Manitoba, "to meet our American neighbors on their solicitation, and see how far we can agree, on two conditions—first and foremost and all the time, the British preference; and, second, protection to vested interests." But little danger can come to the British preference from a reciprocity treaty; but vested interests to whose safeguarding Sir Wilfrid Laurier thus pledged himself are chiefly those of the coal and lumbering companies, and, more important still, those that are in the care of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and this association is already preparing for a demonstration against reciprocity at the approaching annual convention at Vancouver.

they expect in any trade arrangements with Canada to play the role of the Egyptians while Canada plays the part of the Israelites and consents to remain in commercial bondage. We may be allowed to sell them our raw material, such as saw logs and pulp wood, free. In return they will expect us to buy them back in the shape of manufactured goods and give them our markets free. There is some agitation in the United States at the present time for a lowering of the tariff on raw materials. The president, therefore, thinks it wise to make some little show of willingness to make a trade arrangement. The real attitude of the United States is found in their tariff which in many instances is directly hostile to Canada, and further evidence is found in their attitude when our government made the foolish treaty with France, which is worth nothing to Canada and probably was not expected to help us find a market. The treaty is expected to be useful as an election cry in Quebec, but what was the attitude of the United States? Imagine a country with a tariff against us, nearly double what ours is against them coming at our weak-kneed government with a club, and making them get down on their marrow-bones and concede the big United States the right to be consulted in our trade treaties whenever we choose to make them with other countries. To my mind this was not the action we would expect from any country that wanted to deal fairly. The Canadian government would be dealing with a government that would exact the last cent in any trade bargain.

In my opinion Canada would go into the negotiations badly handicapped by the trade theory of its government. Great Britain adopted a trade policy many years ago which she no doubt thought best for her at the time. This policy makes it impossible for her to make a trade bargain with any country and Great Britain has been consistent. She does not try. Canada with a government professing the same policy at least, though not practicing it, is nearly as impotent as Great Britain.

As to the offer of the United States to exchange farm implements, free, I cannot see any reason why a binder should pass the border free that would not apply equally to the grain the binder harvests. I would be willing to see binders, reapers, mowers, rakes, etc., pass the border freely by both countries, providing every farm product the above machines help to harvest, also pass freely. The proposition would be a fairly good test of the desire of the United States for a trade arrangement. As to harvesting machinery, it ought not to be forgotten that the great bulk of the production in the United States is in the hands of a giant merger, and a large part of Canadian output is in the same hands, and in the case of free imports this interest would soon control the situation in Canada. Our experience in making reductions to the United States has not been happy. We made binder twine free with the result that our farmers had to pay more for their twine as well as their share of the bounties. The same result followed free coal oil, prices higher, also bounties. I estimate that the farmers use ninety per cent. of the coal oil sold in Canada and in consequence pay ninety per cent. of the higher price as their contribution to the millions of John D. Rockefeller. They have also to pay a share of the bounties and also the full amount of the duty which was paid before, which was simply transferred to other imports. We should be very careful lest the last stage should be worse than the first in any proposed tariff arrangement with the United States. Huntsville, Aug. 15th.

T. Chisholm, Con.

In a letter of recent date you ask me if I think the tariff should be increased or diminished and in what particulars.

In the answer I may point out that formerly in Canada we could speak of "The Tariff" because we had only one. Now, however, we have the general tariff, the international tariff, the British Preference, special tariff arrangements with France and the United States and until quite recently also the German Surtax. The duty on articles of the same kind and class may be greater or less according to the country from which they are imported. Such a multiplicity of tariffs and names cannot fail to produce confusion and doubt in the minds of the great mass of the people who have not carefully studied the subject. Interested and unscrupulous are, therefore, liable to take advantage of the condition of affairs, because it gives

them a chance to add to the confusion, to juggle the figures and to jolly and deceive the public.

For example, the duty of cutters under the former tariff was thirty per cent. The government increased this to thirty-five per cent, and then by means of the British Preference lowered it again by one-third of the whole duty, but of course this only applied to cutters imported from Great Britain. Thus by giving only part of the truth it can be explained to farmers and others that the government have very greatly reduced the duty on cutters. The deception practiced in this case will, however, be understood when we consider that Canadians import many cutters from the United States where the duty is still thirty-five per cent, and none from Britain because they are not used or even manufactured there. In the meantime however, facts are obscured, misconception prevails, the farmer is pleased, the Canadian manufacturer receives still higher protection, the government wins votes, and the financial minister boasts of an increasing revenue. The poor deceived, but happy farmer, pays for all.

In 1905 the total export from Canada of agricultural and animal products amounted to \$93,331,608. Surely then when one hundred millions of dollars, a sum larger than was procured for all these exports, is taken from the pockets of seven millions of Canadians in a single year, the amount is too large. It appears to me that such a vast sum is simply extortion. It is neither required for revenue nor protection and should certainly be lowered.

In regard to reciprocity with the United States, I may say that I would favor it, only I have no faith whatever that we would secure a fair deal. The United States refused reciprocity to Canada at a time when we would have been greatly benefited by it. Now when we have succeeded in finding more stable and reliable markets in Britain and elsewhere, I think that we should be very, very careful indeed especially when dealing with sharp and sly "Uncle Sam."

To secure free agricultural implements for our Canadian farmers we require no negotiations with the United States. We have that matter entirely in our own hands. All we have to do is to remove the duty from agricultural implements and then of course they will come into Canada absolutely free.

East Huron, Aug. 19th, 1910.

## "SIZING" PEOPLE UP

Labels on the outside of a tin can tell us what we may expect to find on the inside. "Hon." and "Dr." and "Rev.," and various combinations of the alphabet, are ornamental labels for various kinds of brains. Labels, commercial and personal, are therefore very useful. It is unfortunate that they are sometimes misleading. It is easier to look for labels than for facts. So, for a good fraction of our mental furniture we take men for just what they are labeled.

Many very good and very great men had to be dead a long time before they were recognized to be either good or great, because people had labeled them wrong.

Jesus encountered the same difficulty. He came into His own home town where He had lived. He went into the church and spoke with such eloquence as they had never heard. It was extraordinary this wisdom and power, and it did not agree with the label that they had always put on Him—"the carpenter's son."

The Creator did not mean that we should ever be anything but alert and interested and growing. He did not mean that a single hour in our lives should bear a man-made label, but rather that we should every one have the daily joy of discovery of Himself in some new way; now in a friend and now in ourselves; now in a baby, and again in a prophet. We are daily walking, every one, in an undiscovered country. It is a blessed journey when we do not allow it to be all labeled before hand and when we find a Divine Friend and Saviour even in the carpenter's son.—J. M. Stifter, in "The Fighting Saint."

## Took His Rake-Off

"That fellow is a greater strategist than Napoleon ever was."

"As how?"

"He got a two-dollar raise of salary a year ago and hasn't told his wife about it yet."

# Views of Eastern M.P.'s

The following are the opinions of two Ontario M.P.'s given in reply to queries from the Toronto Sun:

Wm. Wright, Con.

"In response to your request for my views on the tariff, and reciprocity, I would say that I do not favor tinkering with the tariff every year. It is better to bear with whatever evils we have in the present tariff, than have the business interests of all classes of the country constantly upset.

With regard to reciprocity I would say that I am favorably disposed to the widest possible freedom of trade, so long as it is on a fair basis, and my idea of a fair arrangement is one that in the working out will enable us to sell as much as we buy from any country and any trade that has not the above result is one Canada cannot afford to make. As to the prospects of our government (as at

present constituted) making a good bargain with the United States, it would be absurd to expect it. Look at the situation a few years ago. A prominent gentleman stood on the platform in Winnipeg and declared his policy was Free Trade as they had it in Great Britain, and that he would never stop short of it. Of course he did not mean it as I have reason to know. There were private bargains with some of the biggest manufacturers in Canada made at that time by the political friends of the above leader, in which the above manufacturers were to have the duty maintained as applied to their output and special reduction on some of the materials they use. This bargain was kept by the government when they came in power in 1896, and they are not likely to do anything that would hurt those people who have helped the party ever since.

As to the position of the United States,



## Sir Wilfrid's Reply at Red Deer

At the request of several readers the following extended report of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply on the tariff and chilled meat industry, to the requests and resolutions of the U. F. A., presented to him at Red Deer is printed:

The tariff was not made for one class, but for all. If the reproach of giving benefits to one class of the community at the expense of the other classes could be raised against the tariff of 1870, he did not believe, or admit any such charges against the tariff of 1897. It was the intent of the government that the tariff should bear equally on all classes, with equal rights to all and special favors to none. He believed they had been fairly successful in working out that result. The country had progressed as it never had progressed before. "The proof of the pudding was in the eating."

Farmers were naturally free traders; he himself was a free trader by his study of history and contemporary events; he wished they had more of it in Canada. His principles had been formed on those of the great English school of Fox, Cobden, Bright, Gladstone (cheers), however indifferently he had followed in their path. But would any Canadian say that Canada could have free trade as they had it in England. England was a country with a thousand years of history. Canada was a young country in the making. In England the revenue was raised from two sources: one a customs duty on tea, tobacco and wines, and two, direct taxation. It was proper there to collect revenue by taxation of incomes, but in this country, with its hundreds of thousands of young people it was not possible to send the tax collector after them for a contribution to the national revenue; the immigrant and the homesteader would be discouraged by such a system. They must derive the bulk of their revenue he thought, from customs duties, until Canada had arrived at more settled conditions. But whereas Liberals collected Customs taxes for purposes of revenue, the Conservatives imposed customs taxes for the benefit of favored individuals; that was the essence of the protective system. It has been charged, Sir Wilfrid continued, that the revision of 1897 actually increased the tariff instead of decreasing it; nothing was more contrary to the facts. Out of 481 dutiable articles, the duties on 70 had been wiped out, and on 150 more reduced, as compared with the duties of 1894. Fencing wire, binder twine, Indian corn, and cream separators had been placed on the free list. They had introduced the policy of the British preference, whereby, on all other articles, Britain had a preference first 12½, then 25, then 33 per cent. The British preference was part of their tariff, they did not intend to alter it. It was their settled purpose to stand or fall by it. (Cheers).

Sir Wilfrid went on to point out how British preference acted as a regulator of prices on all other imports. If the general tariff against U. S. and German goods was 30 per cent., goods of a similar kind could be got from Britain under a 20 per cent. duty. The consequence was that in hundreds of cases, the American and German exporters had to quote a price to the Canadian importer below that offered by the Britisher in order to put their goods on an equal footing laid down in Canada, duty paid. This was not the main purpose of the British preference, but it was one of the principle results of that policy. The British preference, he repeated, acted as a ruler and regulator of the price of the bulk of other competitive imports, and in that respect alone, was a most valuable asset to farmers and consumers.

A further reduction would be consistent with his own views. But they had laid down the policy that there would be no tinkering with the tariff, with its consequent uncertainty in trade and stifling of enterprise. In 1897 this tariff had been established, and in 1907 it had been revised; there would be another revision in due time, and he hoped, in view of the prosperity of the country, that there would be a still further reduction in the rates.

The American government was offering Canada reciprocity in farm implements. Why did not the Canadian government accept it, say some. Sir Wilfrid read the clause in the U. S. tariff bill of 1909

containing the offer of free exchange of farm implements. That sounded very fair, continued Sir Wilfrid. If the American manufacturers got free access for implements to the Canadian markets, Canadian manufacturers for his part would have free access to the U. S. market. That seemed the position. As his audience knew well, he was a great admirer of the American people. They were a great people. He admired their efforts, their characteristics in many respects. But they were also very clever and very cute even. And this was how the free implement proposition would work out. The Canadian tariff was on a basis of 17½ per cent. on implements and parts. If a Canadian imported an American machine under this reciprocity clause he would pay no duty. If he broke a wheel or a knife, he could get a new part from the States by paying 17½ per cent. duty. If a United States farmer had a notion for a Canadian machine he could get it in free of duty. But the rival agent of the American machine would quickly point out to the intending American purchaser of the Canadian machine that if he broke a knife or a wheel, he would have to pay 45 per cent. duty when he brought a new part in from the Canadian maker. The farmers could easily see that under such a condition of duties, with 17½ per cent. duty on American repairs to Canada, and 45 per cent. on Canadian repairs to the States, that not a Canadian machine practically would be sold on the other side of the line while the Americans would have equal footing with Canadian markets.

They were prepared for a measure of reciprocity, but not reciprocity of that kind. Why did not the U. S. offer reciprocity in something Canada had to sell? For twenty years there has been a standing offer of reciprocity in wheat,

deserve the consideration of the government, and he would consult with Hon. Mr. Fisher, his Minister of Agriculture, who was a practical farmer, and who had given most valuable service to agriculture, and he was prepared to meet at Ottawa with a committee from their organization to assist in developing and framing legislation which would help in a solution of the problem. That was as far as he would go at the present.

As a co-operative legislation he saw no reason why the retail merchants should have any special benefits over other people on trade lines. He promised Mr. Lloyd Harris' bill a full, fair field, and he would endeavor to secure equal justice and equal rights for all classes.

### TARIFF ABUSES MUST BE REMEDIED (From the Winnipeg Telegram).

The demand of Western Canada for tariff revision has been presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier with unmistakable earnestness and insistence. It met him on the threshold of the Prairie Provinces and it has followed him to the coast and back again. Sir Wilfrid leaves the West with the cry for tariff revision, still ringing in his ears. And the question arises, what is he going to do about it?

For once the premier's smooth evasiveness has failed him. He has endeavored without success to meet the situation by discoursing learnedly on the abstract merits of free trade, of which doctrine he still claims with ridiculous audacity to be a true adherent. The West has clearly demonstrated that it does not care two straws about tariff abstractions.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier may or may not believe in free trade as an ideal which under certain undefined conditions he would like to see maintained. The West is not concerned in what might be done if conditions were otherwise, but it is deeply concerned in what is going to be done with conditions as they are. That



Harvest at Oakburn, Man.

barley, fish and other natural products on the Canadian statute books. Immediately on assuming office in 1906 he had sent Ministers Cartwright and Davies to Washington to discuss reciprocity. But the reception they met with was such he had resolved there would be no more pilgrimages to Washington. This year the tables were turned, and Washington journeyed to Ottawa. Next fall they would probably have from the U. S. government an invitation to discuss a treaty of reciprocity, but it must be a treaty of exchanging what they have to sell for what we have to sell as its basis.

### The Chilled Meat Industry

The chilled meat industry was a system somewhat new to him. He now understood that besides being growers of wheat they were herders of cattle and that practically the only market for their cattle was the British market, as they were shut out of the States by the tariff. They sold their cattle on the hoof for transportation to England, which was a long journey. The Hudson's Bay Railway would afford them some relief, but another method was the export not of the living animal, but of dead meat. He understood Australia, New Zealand and the Argentine Republic used this method. What could be done by these countries could be done in Canada. He saw no reason why there should not be done for the meat trade in transportation and other facilities what had been done for the cheese trade of Ontario, which had placed the provinces of Ontario and Quebec in the front rank as cheese exporting countries. (Hear, hear, from Mr. T. B. Miller.) What could be done for the West in this matter would

be the clear-cut issue which confronts Sir Wilfrid Laurier and all his squirming and theorizing have not made it less pointed or precise. Upon that issue he must declare himself. Upon that issue he must act.

The promise of a tariff commission will not satisfy the West. It is a tricky expedient designed to keep the question of tariff revision in the air till such time as the government can again appeal to the electors. That is what Sir Wilfrid Laurier believes to be playing the game but the West is not in a mood for play. It is very much in earnest. Believing as it does that the present tariff has departed from the sound principles of protection to confer on certain favored manufacturers the power of oppression it demands that these inequalities and injustices be removed.

There can be no doubt that the tariff maintained in Canada to-day is in many respects a travesty on the principles of protection as enunciated by Sir John Macdonald, and embodied in the National Policy. The National Policy was framed with the object of protecting industries until such time as they could gain a foothold in Canada; to enable them to compete in their inception with foreign industries strongly entrenched and established. To that extent the National Policy was a necessity in its early stages. To the same extent it is a necessity to-day. But it was never intended that the National Policy should protect industries beyond the point where they required protection. It was not intended that Canadian industries having grown to wealth and affluence should use their protection to exact extortionate profits from the consumer.

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Yet it cannot be denied that in Canada at the present time such industries exist. Take the manufacturers of farm implements, for instance. They have long since established themselves, not only in the Canadian market where they enjoy a generous measure of protection, but in the markets of Australia and Argentina, where they meet foreign competition on equal grounds. Why should an industry of this kind continue to enjoy protection, which it desires for no other purpose than to levy toll on the consumer?

The Massey-Harris Co. last year had profits amounting to three-quarters of a million dollars. Is it any wonder that the farmers of Western Canada call aloud for the withdrawal of the protection which makes this extortion possible?

What is true of the manufacturers of farm implements is true of the manufacturers of cement. It is true of numerous other articles which have become necessities of Western life. The fixing of duties has grown into a system of political jobbery. It is no longer based on what industries require to enable them to compete with foreign industries but on the degree of favors in which they stand with the Laurier government.

The principles of protection have in short been basely prostituted. The objects of the National Policy as conceived and maintained by the Conservative party have been violently departed from. Industrial prosperity is today as essential to the welfare of the Canadian people as it was thirty years ago but industrial oppression should not be tolerated any more now than it was then. Oppression of the consumer has, as a matter of fact, become the favorite pastime of a number of our most prosperous industries. The tariff in some places needs the pruning knife; in other places it needs the axe. And the process of reducing or removing the power which makes these oppressive measures possible must be commenced without delay. There is no occasion for a tariff commission. The industries which are abusing the protection they enjoy are as well known to Sir Wilfrid Laurier as they are to the Western farmer and the West demands that these industries shall be dealt with at the forthcoming session of parliament.

By their action on Friday in voting in favor of a strike of 200,000 Welsh coal miners, the delegates to the miner's conference gave a tremendous impetus to the impending English labor war. The vote for a strike will not become operative unless the miners themselves support the proposal, but there is little doubt that they will vote overwhelmingly to support the delegates and that the strike will be declared within the next two weeks.

While boring for water on the farm of Mr. Shea, one mile south of Brock, Sask., a seven-foot vein of coal was found at a depth of one hundred and thirty feet. The sample taken out by the well borers appears to be a good quality of bituminous one. Steps are being taken to have the find passed on by an expert and if it proves as valuable as at present believed, the mine will be developed by a local company.





## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers and no letters not of public interest will be published.

## MR. PARTRIDGE'S VIEWS

Editor, Guide:—I was much surprised to learn from your editorial of Sep 14 that "farmers generally will regret that Mr. David Horn has severed his connection with the grain inspection department." I had an idea that "farmers generally," especially since the exposures at the terminal elevators, would have rather been in a mood to demand the dismissal of Mr. Horn from his office of Chief Inspector of Grain for the Dominion. Both for what he has done and for what as Chief Inspector he has obviously failed to do! Rigid enough he has been in his insistence on hardness, redness and freedom from smut and admixture of seeds and grain when dealing with the commodity before its entry into the terminal elevators; lax to the verge of criminality in dealing with the output from the terminals. Samples of all outgoing cargoes were sent to him at Winnipeg. It was part of his business as Chief Inspector to see that the quality of these cargoes were up to the standard demanded of the farmers' grain. There was at least a minimum below which these cargoes should not face, though of course the average going out would not be so high as the average passing inspection as the big mills were taking a lot of the best out for their mills after it had passed inspection and before reaching the terminals. Horn knew (it would be an insult to his intelligence to assume that he didn't) that there was wholesale failure to clean to grade requirements at the terminal and also wholesale manipulation of grades. He knew if he knew anything, that while his deputies would not permit grain passing Winnipeg with cockle, wild oats or barley in it to grade one hard, that grain with all three of these in was graded out for export as One Hard. He must have known that the average weight of grain per measured bushel of cleaned grain was much greater when inspected at Winnipeg than when leaving the terminals, indicating adulteration with dirt or admixture of grades, one or the other or both. He once told a group of representative grain growers at the time when they, as I think, foolishly recommended the government to cut out extra Manitoba Hard with its standard of 85 per cent. of hard red Fife wheat, weighing not less than 62lbs, instead of increasing the weight of One Hard and cutting out the red qualification, that he did not know the average weight of One Hard inspected, but supposed it would be about 61 lbs.

In the fall of 1907, the Grain Standards' Board asked that a baking and milling test of that year's crop be made. Mr. Saunders, in his report, says: "We made use of a set of 'official samples,' dated Oct., 1907. In answer to an enquiry in regard to the exact significance of these samples, Mr. David Horn wrote, 'The type samples represent the different grades as they can leave Fort William. They represent the minimum in quality and the maximum in impurities.'" Mr. Saunders goes on later to describe these samples. "No. 1 Manitoba hard—this sample consisted almost altogether of hard red, plump kernels, very few soft kernels being present, careful counting showed about three immature shrunken kernels in every hundred." Later on in the report of Mr. Saunders, this wheat is described as follows:—"Weight per bushel, as received, 62½ lbs." Thus the poorest kind of No. 1 Hard which could leave the terminal elevator, according to Mr. Horn,

was a wheat consisting almost altogether of hard red, plump kernels and weighing 62½ lbs. before cleaning for milling. Wheat good enough for the old extra Manitoba Hard, described as the poorest as regards quality and impurity that could be shipped out of the terminals as 1 Hard. According to the Act, 1 hard only requires 75 per cent. of hard red Fife wheat and to weigh 60 lbs. to the bushel, yet this minimum sample sent down to determine the relative milling value of grades, this poorest kind of 1 Hard that can be shipped out of the terminals, consisted "almost altogether of hard red, plump kernels" and weighed 62½ lbs. in its uncleaned condition. And so the farmers generally will regret Mr. Horn's resignation. Well, they don't need to.

Mr. Horn may have been an impartial grader of grain, that it to say, he may have graded one farmer's grain equally as severely as another. But in a chief inspector we need something more than a grader of grain by an arbitrary standard which has repeatedly been shown to fail to classify grain at all accurately according to its milling value.

We need something more than a stubborn self opinionated old man who has resisted every change in the grading system despite its manifest absurdities, inefficiencies, and injustices; who has by his strained interpretation of "red" in the grade descriptions been the

producer and consumer on an equality of knowledge and opportunity for the securing justice as between buyer and seller. We do not want a color fadist. Prof. Saunders has plainly stated that the value of color as a mark of the desirable qualities supposed to be characteristic of the red Fife variety of wheat, has been greatly exaggerated. There is no mention of "red" in the Minneapolis, that is, the Minnesota grades. No 1 Northern must have at least 60 per cent. of this "red," No. 2 Northern at least 45 per cent. in our grading. Thirty-three and one-third per cent. more red wheat in one grade than in the other. Yet in the tests made by Prof. Saunders in 1907, referred to above, the baking and milling tests showed practically equal; in baking strength and bread value exactly equal, or as Prof. Saunders phrases it, "almost identical." (Bulletin 60, page 10.) I believe the retention of the word "red," the accentuation of which has cost the western farmer so dear, can be charged to the influence of Mr. Horn.

It has come to my knowledge that the secretary of the Manitoba G.G. Association on behalf of the executive of that body, has written to Sir Richard Cartwright expressing regret at the resignation of Mr. Horn and declaring their anxiety that his successor should be one who had his training under Mr. Horn's direction. The letter goes on to say: "The appointment of Mr. T. Horn who now occupies the position of chief deputy inspector in Winnipeg or of Mr. Jas. Massie, who has been for some years deputy in the West, would be satisfactory to the Grain Growers. The appointment of an outsider, or of anyone connected with the grain trade, would be regarded with disfavor."

All this appears to me as a most unfortunate action. We want to get away as far as possible from Mr. Horn and his prejudices in favor of the perfection of his grading system and hostility to a sample market, also his disregard for the teachings of baking and milling tests. Let us have such a man as Prof. Charles Saunders with his wide experience as a cerealist, a chemist, and a man trained in scientific research and with all a scientist's disinterested regard for truth for the truth's sake. Or failing this let us obtain an expert from the Minneapolis Grain Inspection



## A DEATH TRAP

Crossing the Cattle Guards near Valley River, Man. The three-corned sticks afford little protection

means of taking millions of dollars from the pockets of farmers to the enrichment of dealers and millers, and who has defended wrong conditions more by a calculating silence or lack of frankness than by the less cunning tactics of an open championship of them. In a chief inspector we need a broad-minded progressive man, receptive of ideas, more concerned in the perfecting of the system he administers than in the retention of his job, impartial in his decisions and advice, but sympathetic in his attitude towards the producers in their endeavors to reach the consumer without being subjected to loss at the hands of crafty traders, manipulators and speculators.

We want a man desirous of perfecting an ideal system of shipping, classifying, storing and marketing grain; one who is a friend of sample selling, a believer in the value of baking and milling tests, public storage, special binning, and who seeks the putting of

Board; men who supervise the work of the inspection staff in Minneapolis from day to day and who are constantly calling in the aid of chemical analysis, baking and milling tests to perfect their judgment and enable them to suggest such descriptions of grades as shall permit the classifying of grain according to its special usefulness and value. Let us get out of the old rut and grow. By all means let us have an outsider. We have been bedevilled long enough by "Old Hornie" and his works without suffering a successor trained in his workshop.

E. A. PARTRIDGE.

Sintaluta, Sask., Sept. 19th, 1910.

## SOUTH AFRICAN SERIP CASE

Editor, Guide:—In view of the arrangement made to have the Grain Growers' Association send delegates to Ottawa and the proposed lobby to be maintained during the coming session of the House, it seems desirable to have



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the land question brought to the fore among others. There seems to be little likelihood of any further extension of South African Serip in view of the very definite undertaking given by Hon. F. Oliver in the House on April 5th last to oppose any further extension. Still the speculators' combine at Winnipeg roundly assert in defence of the present exorbitant price of serip, that it can secure extensions indefinitely, so it may be desirable to make as clear as possible the views of the now solidly united western farmers on this question. But it becomes increasingly clear that the S. A. Serip affair is only a phase of a very big question. It has developed powerfully the latent spirit of ravenous land-hunger among the most irascible and adventurous of the old pioneer homesteaders of the West. The singular fact now emerges into the limelight that a man that has already homesteaded is prohibited from taking any further part in the development of the country, unless he is willing to become the bond-slave of some land speculator. A man of high spirit and noble character will scorn to tie himself down to spend half his life in wretchedness for the purpose of paying \$15.00 per acre for land which he ought to get for the mere developing of it, with the thanks of the country to boot. The present price of serip (\$700) would not be so outrageous if it could be paid in small installments, but it must be spot cash. The banks are willing, nay anxious to promote serip purchases among their customers, but the law prohibits the banks from lending money on real estate. They may and do lend very generously on notes of hand and other securities, but, of course, to lend, say \$700 to a farmer, on note of hand is out of the question. Meanwhile the loan companies on the other hand, utterly refuse to loan money for the purchase of serip, even if the collateral is three or four times greater than the loan. It is true the serip fakers advertise that they will take landed security in lieu of cash, but this is simply a stock exchange ruse. Now, if there is no further extension the serip trusts will be forced to reduce the price to something nearer the limits of reason or quit selling altogether. Moreover, parliament has been asked to grant warrants to the Fenian Raid veterans of 1866, to the Halifax garrison of the time of the Boer war, to the old Manitoba settlers, etc., etc. I suggest after due consideration, the united farmers of the West should reverse their present policy of opposing these grants and join hands with the promoters of them, provided that arrangements can be made to keep the warrants out of the hands of the Winnipeg combine. If there were any certainty of any of these grants being made the serip market would be knocked silly, and honest men would get their rights without further palaver. I know no reason why a pioneer farmer should pay for the privilege of developing the country or any reason why a soldier should get land for nothing while the pioneer pays, nor any reason why the pioneer should be plundered for the benefit of the soldier, nor any reason why the land grafters trust at Winnipeg should be allowed to rob both pioneer and soldier together. The Winnipeg serip fakers have made three or four million dollars out



of the South African scrip steals and and hopes to get another million or two. After they have sold their last warrant, the same rogues will, of course, try to have another scrip issue made to repeat the scheme over again. But it will be a bad thing for them if the Fenian raid veterans and others get warrants while the fakers still hold nearly 2,000 of the warrants taken from the South African veterans. Instead of issuing land scrip to the soldiers the government should sell warrants to anyone for \$320 for 320 acres, cash or else for \$640 in small installments and issue money scrip of the same amount to the soldiers so that they could get either the land or the money as they pleased, without paying any tribute to the stock exchange thieves at Winnipeg.

JOSEPH R. TUCKER.  
Shoal Lake, Man.

#### DIRECT LEGISLATION

Editor, Guide:—Do we know what we want? Are we, the electors, still and eternally going to be the fools that the politicians have us sized up for and used as? There seems to be a wave of unrest sweeping over our country as regards present day politics.

But will it bear fruit? Is it sincere? Do the agitators know what they want? Do they really desire to place us, the tax payer, upon an equality with the privileged classes; that is, to they really and sincerely wish us to have our true freedom? Are we to get our natural and legitimate share of our nation's resources, such as forests, mines, railways, canals, steamboats, education, in fact all public utilities? We are about ripe for revolution; all we seem to require is a leader; but, there's the rub, for immediately we allow some strong personality to guide us, we lose sight of our best interests and through a popular wave of enthusiasm we permit that man's will to form our policy and direct our political destiny. During his life our welfare may be in safe-keeping, but after he is gone—well,—we have the system, but have to take chances on the man. No—we do not want systems formed by any one brain and directed by any one will. But we do want direct legislation, the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, because that is the only way we can prevent the aristocracy of capital from preying upon the aristocracy of labor and visa versa.

Where is it all going to end? The manufacturer perpetually increasing the cost of his wares and labor clamoring and crying for a share of each fresh profit. It is not the fault of the humans, but of the systems under which they live.

Let the people stop begging and coaxing for a few local benefits such as tariff reduction, railroads, bridges, canals, post offices, court houses, and the like, and bend all their determined energies to securing direct legislation, then all these things shall be added unto them, because they are then their own to give.

Now supposing all the duty was removed from agricultural machinery, would we be ultimately benefited? What is to prevent our manufacturers and those in the States and other countries as well from forming one gigantic combine? Surely they have sufficiently demonstrated to us their ability to do so. Again, I say—electors—cease asking and begging for what is really your own—take it—change the system, because it is the fault of the system, not the man; let any of us be placed in a like position to our politicians, given the same opportunities and temptations and I venture to say that the large majority of us would be found wanting in national fidelity. Cast aside all petty quarrels and squabbles—recognize and realize the individual's relation to the State. Unite and insist upon your just right.

"DIRECT LEGISLATION."

#### A CALL TO ACTION

Editor, Guide:—A short time ago I sent a letter to THE GUIDE in which I pointed to the fact, that we needed a better organization in Alberta and for that matter, I think, the needs are as great in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. I hoped that this matter would be discussed thoroughly in THE GUIDE so that members of the Farmers' and Grain

Growers' organizations would see the importance of it and instruct their delegates to go to the next Convention trying to find some means to carry it out. So far, with a couple of exceptions nobody seems to take any notice of this all important question. No doubt we have been too busy to see and present our demands to Sir Wilfrid so there has been no time for anything else. Well, it was all right that the farmers organizations met Sir Wilfrid and told him what they wanted and made all the noise possible. But, as the old man says himself—"he is no fool," and no doubt the first things he found out was this, "how many members are there in these organizations? What per cent. of the farming population belong to them? His attitude towards the farmers, his promises of nothing and evident intentions of doing nothing is no doubt proof that he thinks there are no immediate danger, that there is not enough members in the farmers organizations to create any trouble to him and his government. He feels that he can afford to treat the farmers, as they have been treated so far, that is, with contempt, and I don't know but they deserve it. Now then, the time to strike has come but let it be done in the right way. Howling around on the Prairie, the denouncing of somebody, passing of resolutions, etc., are all very well; we may feel relieved after doing so, but it will bring no results. The starting of third parties may be good or bad but right now it is out of order. We might discuss and come to that later on. What we need right now is a thorough organization embracing every farmer in every settled district throughout the three Prairie Provinces. I will bet anyone five dollars to a doughnut that as soon as we are organized thoroughly and systematically from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay, from Lethbridge to Athabasca Landing, there will be no trouble in getting Sir Wilfrid to listen to our demands and not alone listen but declare he is in favor of everything we demand. The same will be the case with every old party politician, they will be so anxious to serve in that they will fall over each other in their attempt to carry out our wishes. To-day we are treated with contempt by the "powers that be," because we haven't had sense enough to stand together as one class, one organization, and make our demands. But it's not too late yet.

From now on let the slogan be "Organization," more of it and better system. Let it be one of the main subjects at our next convention.

JOHN GLAMBECK.

Note—Organization lies back of all the good work the farmers have accomplished.—Ed.

#### ARE WE CONQUERED?

Editor, Guide:—Thousands of your readers must now see that the masses of people in Canada, the farmers, mechanics, tradesmen, small business men are a conquered people and their conquerors all the "Big Interests" who are tolling their labor every hour of their lives. When King William of Normandy landed in England, 1066, and fought and conquered the Saxons, the latter became a conquered people, and the former were their conquerors who took possession of their soil in order to levy toll off "their labor" and rest in luxury and idleness. The possession of the land of the Saxons gave to the Normans this power, and made England a land of lord and serf. To-day we in Canada, in the new and primeval West, have a similar state of affairs. The most of the land is held by large corporations, and a few rich men in order to levy toll off those whose lot it will be to live and labor on the land. The protected manufacturers are also a special privileged, made so not by bloody conquest, but by law and levying multi-millions in toll off the conquered people. Then we gave the banks, the railroads, the express companies, elevator interests, all working hand in glove keeping the people in subjection, and levying toll off their industry. These are the conquerors that have the people at their mercy. If Canada were invaded by a foreign foe, the result would be that it would be foreigners who would toll our lives and labors instead of domestic conquerors. While we have been talking bullets for the foreigner the home conquerors have conquered us with ballots. How long will the people be satisfied to remain a conquered and subject race. It reminds one of John of Gaunt's dying word, in which he describes England as he knew it. Shakespeare makes him say:

"This land of such dear souls, this dear dear land.

Dear for her reputation through the world,

Is now leased out—I die pronouncing it,—Like to a tenement or peddling form, England bound in by the triumphant sea, Whose rocky shore beats back the envious siege

Of watery neptune is now bound in with shame,

With inky blots and rotten parchment bonds;

That England which was wont to conquer others,

Hath made a shameful conquest of itself. Ah, would the scandal vanish with my life,

How happy then were my ensuing death."

And these words are just as applicable to us here in Canada as to the people in England. We are bound in by shame, with inky blots, and rotten parchment bonds, in the shape of wicked cruel unjust laws,—laws that toll the lives and labors of the many to enrich a favored few. But the many have the ballot in their hands, the golden keys, that can make us a free people, if we only use them properly. We are making history and our children and our children's children will be our judges, as to whether we use the ballot to secure our freedom, or use it to sink us and them into servitude and bondage still more degrading.

W. D. LAMB.

Plumas, Man.

#### RE THE TARIFF

Editor, Guide:—Mr. Waldo Blodgett's letter favoring a tariff on manufactured goods, is interesting but is founded on fallacies that look like truth, and he manipulates his facts to fit the fallacies. It is extremely difficult to see how a high tariff or indeed any tariff at all, will benefit us farmers. A tariff is a tax on us, and this tax goes into the manufacturers pockets oftener than it goes to the government. Moreover it is an extremely costly way to raise taxes for an army of collectors is needed all along the boundary and at every point. We farmers sell our produce in the free markets of the world, and without a bounty or a tariff, we compete with the poorly paid labor of India, Russia and other lands. All of Europe and every old world country are protective with the sole exception of Britain. We can therefore compare more justly old world countries with each other. New worlds like America, Australia, Canada have virgin lands and great unworked mineral and timber resources that offset the evils of protection. Mr. Blodgett does not deny that free trade has given England 60 years of prosperity, but says for the last five years it has not. Facts are against Mr. Blodgett for the foreign exports of England stand higher to-day by hundreds of millions of dollars more than ever before. It is because of this that the working-men of England in January last returned the free trade government to power again.

Germany is a highly protective country and of course if protection is a good thing, the higher the protective duties are the better it is. During the English elections tariff reformers made out German people were more prosperous than the English. Deputations of English working-men went to Germany to investigate for the benefit of their fellowmen. They found that in the same class of trade, German workmen work longer hours at a lower wage, that everything was much dearer than in England, that thousands of working people do not taste meat more than once or twice a week, that thousands of old worn out horses are eaten as meat with black bread. This is a class of food that the poor man in England would not look at. The political position of toilers in Germany is far behind that of the English working man. I would remind Mr. Blodgett that English labor builds one-half of the ships that float the seas, and England carries half the world's commerce while her markets are the chief markets of the world. In the financial crisis that nations passed through two or three years ago, tens of thousands of emigrants fled from America, but England and her people suffered less than Germany, France and other protected countries. I read an article in a Toronto paper giving the prices of the same goods in Toronto and in England. Averaging the cost it showed that two dollars in England would buy as much as three dollars in Toronto, and the difference is chiefly due to Canadian tariff. Now if the Toronto artisan earns three dollars to the English

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artisan's two, what better off is the Toronto artisan if his three dollars go no further than the Englishman's two.

Most people have a limited amount of cash to spend, the farmer included. Now here is a case; I, as a farmer, need (say) three machines, but owing to the added duty my cash will only allow me to buy two of the three. Now if I could only buy the third machine I need, can't you see, Mr. Blodgett, that third machine would employ more me to make follows that high duty makes less trade, and less employment and injures Canada's progress all around. Even if I bought that third machine in America, Canada would be no poorer, but a gainer, for I could farm better if I had all the machines I needed. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is no fool. He declares Free Trade is the ideal system. We cannot have this yet in Canada, but let us work with might and main towards the ideal system and demand a lower tariff. I was appointed by the delegation of farmers at Saskatoon to address Sir Wilfrid. I pointed out to him how duty affected us. Thus—the Canadian manufacturer gets (first) his ordinary profit like the English maker does. (Second) He adds the twenty per cent. duty which goes to his pocket too, (third) he sells these goods to the factor or general wholesaler, and so on, to the retail merchant. These middle dealers each want a profit of the full price they paid for the goods, which means they want a full profit on the tariff too. By this means a twenty per cent. duty becomes a thirty per cent when we have to buy.

"The appetite grows by what it is fed on." They go one better and add more protection by forming trusts and combines, which reduce competition, increasing prices, eliminate employment, these things explain why wire, coal oil and other things are higher than in the States. Can Waldo Blodgett explain to us why Canadian flour is cheaper in England, 5,000 miles away from where it grows? Mr. Blodgett wants a home market for his produce. What matter to us if the English market takes our produce instead of Canada, nor does it matter if the English working man makes our clothing in return for his patronizing us in wheat and meat growing. Why should we be burdened with high taxes to enable a Canadian manufacturer to produce something, he says he can not profitably produce? Mr. Blodgett argues, free trade in England is a failure because there are men out of work." Canada is well protected so there should be no out-of-works here. But Mr. Blodgett knows there are. He squares (?) this awkward dilemma thus: The Canadian out-of-works is so because they want to be or drink, but the English out-of-works come of free trade. Come Mr. Blodgett, facts are too hard for thee. Ne'er do wells are numerous in England too, alas, and English people drink nearly twice as much per head as compared with Canada, and it is England's disgrace.

W. HORDEN.

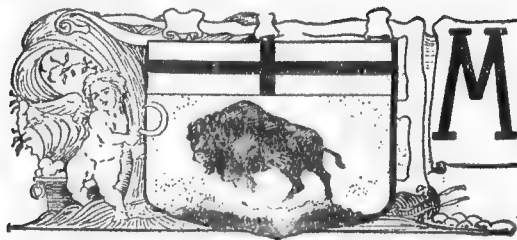
Dundurn, Sask.

He.—Oh yes, I do.

She.—Well, I'm glad of that. And who might the woman be?

He.—Why, Evel—





# MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

## MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:  
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President:  
R. C. HENDERS - Culross

Secretary-Treasurer:  
R. MCKENZIE - Winnipeg

Directors:  
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; F. W. Kerr, Souris; R. Budette, Fox Warren; J. S. Woods, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

## Farmers Appeal to Railway Commission

The hearing of the complaint of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association in reference to the ineffective character of the cattle guards provided by the railway companies, and the refusal of the railroads to compensate farmers for the losses sustained by stock being killed by the railways, developed into the most interesting session of the sittings of the board of railway commissioners in Winnipeg on the 22nd.

Mr. W. H. Trueman, of Bonnar & Trueman, appeared for the Grain Growers. R. McKenzie, secretary of the association, represented the executive, and there were present to give evidence:—W. J. Boughen, of Valley River; J. J. Powell, Makaroff; John Dickenson, Durban; Richard Speers Springfield; W. G. Grant, Springfield; J. A. Morrison, Lorette; Messrs. Campbell, Bailey and Buckley, Prairie Grove, and several others from different parts of the province. A feature of the hearing that appealed most to the farmers was the free and easy manner in which the chairman of the commission, Mr. Maybee, allowed them to state their grievances.

The object which the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association had in having this hearing before the board was not with the expectation that any immediate relief could be secured by any order that the board could issue, but rather to place before the board the manner in which the railroads ignore not only the order of the board for protection of the track by efficient cattle guards, but also the provisions of the Railway Act in that respect, thus clearing the way for an application to the Dominion parliament for amendments to the Railway Act so as to remove the anomaly that now exists of the railways being allowed to ruthlessly destroy settlers' stock and successfully resist payment of any compensation.

In opening the case, Mr. McKenzie suggested to the board that he would endeavor to prove that the present cattle guards were ineffective. The chairman at once replied that they did not need any evidence on that point, that they and everyone else that gave the matter a thought, were perfectly convinced that there are no cattle guards on any of the railways in the West that are any good for the purpose for which they are intended.

### Refuse Compensation

Mr. McKenzie then suggested that they be permitted to show that the railways refused to compensate for the loss of stock killed on the track. The chairman at once replied—that they need not receive any evidence on that point either, they know perfectly well that the railways did not pay those claims. He stated "that they knew all that," and asked what the farmers wanted them to do.

By this time all the farmers in the room were gathered in a group around the table at which the board was sitting, and a very interesting half hour followed. The chairman granted each one or any one the opportunity of airing his complaint and telling what he knew about stock killing, and what he would propose to the board how they could meet the difficulty. The different remedies suggested during that half hour only indicates how easy it is to suggest a remedy for an evil but how difficult it is to apply the remedy.

One farmer living 12 miles east of Winnipeg stated that he had lost twelve to fourteen hundred dollars worth of stock on the C. N. R. "I do not doubt your statement," replied Mr. Justice Maybee. "Have you made attempts to secure payment for the animals killed?" he asked. "Yes," was the reply. "I sued for the loss of one cow—that cost me \$100.00 and I did not get anything."

Another farmer stated, "I started into mixed farming and might have made money, but the railways killed my horses and cattle and I had to go out of the business."

A Mr. Campbell from Prairie Grove told the board that the railway killed his team of horses—they would not compensate him for them—he was unable to get other horses, consequently could not obtain his crop.

Another farmer stated to the chairman that he had some losses, went to the railway officers for redress and one office sent him to another until he got tired. He requested the chairman to tell him who in case of a loss was the proper officer to apply to. The chairman's reply was very characteristic. "I do not know who the proper officer is," he said, "but I can tell you there is absolutely no use for you to go to any of them." A clear case of how useless it is to try and control railways, or tie them down by legislation.

Justice Maybee in most scathing language addressed himself to the representatives of the railways who were present, (and they were well represented.) that they not only ignore the orders of the board as to cattle guards and fences but that they do not comply with the provisions of the existing railway Act in the matter of protecting stock from getting on to their railways, and that if the railways of this country did not live up to the reasonable laws that now exist, that the people would soon have the opinion that there is no law for railways and that the result would be that public opinion would drive the government to drastic extremes and unreasonable legislation, which in the end, would be oppressive to the railways themselves.

Mr. McKenzie at this stage handed the chairman a list of several hundred head of stock that was killed by the railways. After looking it over, the

the penalty, if imposed and collected, would go to the Crown. One delegate suggested that the penalty should go to those whose stock were destroyed. Reply was, that evidently they had no power to pass an order of that kind.—said the board was willing to do everything in their power to help the farmers out, but that the farmers would have to go to parliament and get amendments to the present railway act, as they had gone as far as their power would allow them, and if on further looking into the matter they found it developed that the board had power to penalize the railways, an order would be issued to that effect.

### SAVED LARGE AMOUNT

W. J. Boughen, secretary of the Valley River Grain Growers' Association, called at our office while attending the sitting of the board of railway commissioners. Mr. Boughen reports the Valley River Grain Growers very active, and that every English-speaking farmer within reach of the town is a member of the organization. This is a condition which other branches of the association should endeavor to imitate. This branch bought 20,000 pounds of binder twine at from 8½ to 9½ cents per pound, the terms being payment on or before November 15th, or 3 per cent. off, cash discount. This was from 1½ to 1¾ cents per pound cheaper than Dauphin prices for the same quality of twine. The saving of the members of this branch on the twine bill was upwards of \$300.00. It there-

### DELEGATE FOR OTTAWA

The Minitonas branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held its monthly meeting on September 17, President McLeary presiding. There was a very good attendance considering the busy time of the year. You bet we are a lively crowd, this Minitonas branch. We are all alive and kicking. Moved by J. L. Creighton and seconded by D. Blain, "That the Grain Growers' Grain Co., put a buyer at this point." Moved by D. Blain and seconded by Ben Cox, "That we send a delegate to Ottawa." These resolutions were unanimously passed.

J. L. Creighton gave his address on Co-operation and gave us some very good, sound information. He went into co-operation and its workings in the Old Country and undoubtedly he has a thorough grasp of the question. The apple business was held over pending information from Ontario.

DAVID REID, Sec.-Treas.

chairman addressed himself to the railway representatives, stating, "Here is a list of several hundred head of stock killed and no compensation given. The railways need not expect that people will continue to stand for such treatment."

### A False Claim

Mr. Aikins of the C. P. R., then came forward and asked the board for particulars of this list, blandly declaring that the claims department of the C. P. R. were always only too glad to receive notices of stock killed and that the company was willing at all times to pay damages for losses, if they were liable. This brought out a rejoinder from Mr. Trueman that the railroad which Mr. Aikins represented have always coldly and coolly turned down claims presented.

Mr. McKenzie then stepped forward and offered to read to the board a letter which he said was a copy of a stereotyped letter that the C. P. R. claims agent sends to all claimants, which was a copy of probably a dozen of which he receives from members of the association every month. Justice Maybee said, "There is no need of your reading it, we have scores of such letters in our possession." This attempt of Mr. Aikins was the only effort in the way of an explanation that any of the representatives of the railways put forth.

Mr. Trueman in behalf of the Grain Growers, asked that an order be passed by the Board penalizing railway companies wherever it could be shown that the railways did not comply with the provisions of the railway act, or the order of the Board, dealing with fencing and providing of cattle guards.

The chairman replied, it was doubtful if they had authority to do so, but even if they had that would be no satisfaction to those who get their stock killed, that

fore, pays farmers to belong to the Grain Growers' Association.

### REDUCTION IN RATE

John Dickenson, secretary of the Swan River county association, was before the board in the interest of the Swan River Grain Growers, asking for reduction on the grain freight tariff on the Thunder Hill branch of the C. N. R. After twelve months or upwards of strenuous agitation on the part of Mr. Dickenson and the other officers of the association, they have succeeded in getting a material reduction in the freight rate for grain on this branch.

### GOOD CROPS

J. J. Powell, secretary of the Deepdale G. G. A., who is in the city, reports good crops in his district, everything encouraging, and the Grain Growers' movement is meeting with unqualified success.

### FALL WHEAT AT SWAN RIVER

The growing of fall wheat in the Swan river district of Manitoba is now past the experimental stage, and the success with which the sowing of fall wheat has met with is inducing farmers of that district to grow it in larger quantities each year. Some eight or nine years ago, Mr. Isaac Becker started the sowing of fall wheat in that district, a few farmers around Minitonas had been growing it previously to that date, and every year since more and more fall wheat has been grown in the district.

Experience has shown that level lands protected from severe storms, and which have a covering of snow during the winter, is best adapted for the growing of fall wheat. That sown

on well prepared summer fallow of three inches produces the best results; seeds put in the ground the last week of August or the first week in September, although good crops have been secured from later sowing. Fall wheat in that district ripens from two to three weeks earlier than spring. In the districts surrounding Kennewick, Swan river and Minitonas, a larger number of the farmers sow all their summer fallow land into fall wheat.

Where land is fairly well prepared and protected from drifting winds, the yield will run from 30 to 45 bushels to the acre, while the spring wheat under similar conditions will produce at least one third less. The success which has attended the experiment of raising fall wheat is inducing the farmers of Swan river district to substitute the growing of fall wheat in place of spring, not only because of larger yields, but because of immunity from frost in the harvest, a ripening of three weeks earlier of itself in many years making a difference between success and failure.

## Training Farmers

Continued from Page 7

and talk over various subjects of interest, which we cannot estimate the full value." "Again, with regard to the cost of the course, it is within the reach of not only the farmer's son but of those who work as hired laborers on the farm during the summer months and will increase their earning capacity."

### Education is Profitable

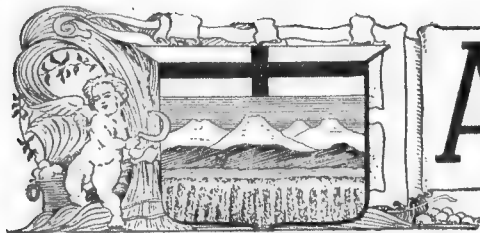
You can acquire here a liberal education, you can learn improved methods of farming and you can increase your earning capacity whether you are on your own farm or working for others. I have in mind two of our young men who were earning I fancy about \$25 per month when they started to college four years ago. They are each earning \$100 per month now and they have not as yet graduated. It is worth while, you will do better work and will take more pride in your work. And the expense of the course is not very great. The tuition is practically free. It will cost you for board, registration and laboratory fees, books and laundry, about \$120 for the winter. The fees for students outside Manitoba are somewhat higher than they are for our own boys, but the governments of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia are assisting their students by the payment of their fees or the granting of liberal scholarships, to obtain an agricultural education as cheaply as they will obtain it when a college has been opened in their own province. Should you wish to obtain particulars of the work given in the Manitoba Agricultural College, you can secure it by addressing the principal of the college, at Winnipeg.

### The College Equipment

If you are coming as a first year student this fall, when you arrive you will find that the province has gone to a very great expense to provide facilities for your education. Over half a million dollars has already been spent on the buildings and equipment. The buildings are situated just outside the city limits to the West and can be reached by street car. They comprise the barns where some of the best pure bred stock that can be bought are housed. In the centre of this group is the pavilion where the different types and breeds of pure bred horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are brought in for judging purposes. On the campus proper are the main building, which contains

Continued on Page 32





# ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

## UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

President:  
JAMES BOWER - Red Deer  
Vice-President:  
W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary  
Secretary-Treasurer:  
E. J. FREAM - Innisfail

### Directors at Large:

James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jelliff, Spring Coulee.

### District Directors:

T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George Long, Nampa; F. H. Langston, Rosenroll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Noble; E. Griesbach, Gleichen; A. Von Mieleicki, Calgary.

## Railway Commission at Edmonton

Several cases of importance to the farmers of Alberta were heard before the Board of Railway Commissioners at Edmonton, and one of the railway companies came in for some hard knocks from the chairman.

Peter Reid, of Blackfields, complained that four of his horses were killed on the C. P. R. at the southwest quarter of section 14, township 39, range 27, west of the 4th meridian, owing to the company's engineer taking the fence down. In answer to questions, Mr. Reid said that the accident had occurred two years ago and he wanted fences erected along the line so as to keep the horses from straying. Mr. Bennett, for the C. P. R., said that the line was fenced, but that complaints had been sent in that the road allowance was being blocked and the fences were therefore taken down. The chairman said he could not order the company to put up gates on the king's highway and therefore the board could not do anything in the matter.

### Railway Closes Case

Donald Mackenzie, of Kirk, complained that the G. T. P. would not give him a suitable crossing at his homestead, the southeast quarter of section 36, township 53, range 10, west of the 5th meridian. The chairman found that the railway had stopped up his road and given Mr. Mackenzie no way of crossing. "You engineers," he said, "get out in the country and act like a lot of vandals. You'll have to build a crossing there within thirty days and construct a road allowance according to regulations."

C. A. Johnson, of Ranfurly, complained that two of his cattle were killed this year on the C.N.R. The first was killed close to the crossing where there was no fence. He appealed to the railway company first, but they disclaimed any responsibility. He asked \$70 damages for the cattle. The cow, he said, was scattered over approximately three-quarters of a mile of the railway. It was then discovered that the applicant had left his gate down and the cattle had strayed from his farm on to the line. The chairman ordered the right of way to be fenced along by Mr. Johnson's farm, but told him that the board had no power to award damages.

### Prairie Fire Case

The complaints regarding prairie fires in and around Big Valley, on the line of the C. N. R. were then heard. Mr. Shaw, for the C. N. R., said that the company admitted that lignite coal had been used by the construction company and

"Is that the construction company that is building lines all over the country without permission?" broke in Mr. Mabey.

"I don't know."

"Isn't it the company we heard about in Calgary?"

"I suppose so."

"Yes, and I suppose we will hear about it in every Western town we go to."

The complaints were made by the Attorney General's department, and Mr. Mabey asked why the department of justice did not take steps in a law court about the matter. "They've broken the law," he said. "We're not a criminal court." Further the chairman said that he could not make any order for fire guards as there had been no plans of the railway filed with the board, and therefore the line had not been approved. As far as the board knew there was no line there.

"I never saw such a mess as the C. N. R. are getting things in just now. It is a wonder that the whole bunch of you were not locked up long ago," said Mr. Mabey. "You have no right to build under a provincial charter as you say you are doing."

East Clover Bar Union of the U. F. A. complained that there was a very dangerous crossing on the G. T. P. in the East Clover Bar district about two miles west of Ardrossan. The railway company was ordered to complete the construction of a bridge, that was already begun, before November 15, 1910.

### ORGANIZING TRANSPORTATION BUREAU

The Vancouver Board of Trade have made arrangements for a special meeting to discuss the advisability of forming a bureau of transportation. This decision was arrived at a short time ago, following a discussion on the question of freight rates, in the course of which it was alleged that British Columbia shippers were discriminated against. The situation as it stands today was reviewed by Mr. W. A. Macdonald, K.C., who in the course of his address said:

"When the coast cities case was considered and it was decided, probably some three years ago, against the city of Vancouver, matters remained in abeyance for some considerable time. The government of the province then took up the matter of freight rates, contending that British Columbia was entitled to the same rates as allowed to the rest of Canada. The Board of Railway Commissioners decided that there was nothing in the terms of union that called upon them for a decision of that kind, nor was there anything they could deal with, and in a judgment they said they would give the province an opportunity of going into that question and proving there was discrimination, and then the matter remained in abeyance for about a year and a half. The railway board had decided that it was more difficult to construct and maintain lines in the province of British Columbia, which meant that for all time that province would be required to pay a greater rate than that paid in the rest of Canada. That seemed on the face of it most unfair."

Mr. Macdonald went on to say that under the clause of the railway act, if there were discrimination it was for the railway company to show cause why the rates were justified. It was down now in black and white that the Canadian Pacific Railway admitted that their rates were discriminatory, and were taking it upon themselves to prove that the rates were proper as they stood. The next question was to take evidence. Representatives were present from Victoria and New Westminster in support of the application, and the president of the United Farmers of Alberta also gave much assistance, showing that the rates from Alberta were unfair, especially on grain. The next point was as to where the hearing should take place. It was suggested that it should be in Montreal, as all the books that might be wanted would then be available. He urged that it was most essential in this as in similar matters, that they should have a traffic officer. If they wanted to make Vancouver a great shipping port the freight rates would have to be adjusted, otherwise their trade would be confined to British Columbia, and they would not get all that.

In the whole of Canada there is no place where a bureau of transportation is more necessary, said Mr. H. A. Stone, in moving that a special meeting be held to take up the question. Mr. C. M. Woodworth called attention to the Okanagan country and declared that the rates on fruit were such as to make fruit growing unprofitable. The freight committee of the Vancouver Board of Trade, acting with Mr. Macdonald, will decide whether the board will agree to evidence being taken at Montreal with regard to freight rates.

### COMMISSION AT VANCOUVER

From the reports received it is evident that the alleged discrimination on the part of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the matter of freight and passenger rates, in favor of the East as against the west, occupied the greater part of the Railway Commission's time during the recent sitting at Vancouver.

Mr. W. A. Macdonald, K.C., who appeared in support of the case of the coast cities, had asked that the company be directed to put in certain facts and figures comparing the cost of construction, maintenance and operation of the different separate divisions of the system, but the board held that the company should be

allowed to prepare its own defence in its own way. The principal development was the acceptance of Mr. J. E. McMullen, on behalf of the company, of the onus of the discriminatory rates. He stated that the rates were discriminatory, but he would prove that such discrimination was compulsory on account of the water competition along the Lake Superior division. As to when the company would have the case complete, Mr. McMullen would not say, but he was of the opinion that it would take several months to get ready.

Mr. Macdonald wished to have the sitting at which the case would be heard held at Vancouver, while Mr. McMullen preferred to present the defence closer to the headquarters of the C. P. R., either at Montreal or at Ottawa. Mr. Macdonald appeared to support item 22 on the list of complaints, which was divided into three parts, being applications for orders directing the Canadian Pacific Railway to cease from charging discriminating rates on goods from Vancouver to interior British Columbia and prairie points as compared with rates from the east over a greater distance to the same territories; to cease from making discriminating rates on wheat and oats from Alberta to the Pacific Coast as compared with charges on these commodities from prairie points over a greater distance to Lake Superior; to cease from charging discriminating passenger rates from passengers in British Columbia, particularly commercial travellers, as compared with passenger rates in other portions of Canada. In this application he stated that all the coast cities were interested.

Mr. McMullen, for the C. P. R., claimed that the whole question had already been decided by the board, and now was being resurrected in a new form. The chairman, however, was of the opinion that the points now raised never had been adjudicated before.

Mr. McMullen then contended that as the British Columbia rates already had been approved by the board, the discrimination, if any, existed in the rates from Montreal to Fort William. These, he said, were not made by the company, but were governed by water competition. With this in view, he thought Mr. Macdonald should show that changes had taken place in the charges, antagonistic to Pacific coast interests, before the whole question could be opened again. A further objection to the hearing of the application was entered by Mr. McMullen on the ground that the applicants had practically applied to have the C. P. R. directed as to how their case would be defended and what documents and statistics would be put in as evidence.

### Volumes of Evidence

In answer to this, Mr. Macdonald said, that on the previous application the company had come armed with volumes of evidence, which the applicants had no opportunity to pursue and in this case he wished to have an "order for discovery," as it would be termed in law. The chairman pointed out that the company assumed the onus of proof and he considered it should be left to prepare its case in its own way. Mr. Macdonald wished information as to cost of construction, maintenance and operation of the different divisions, but Mr. McMullen had been instructed that it was impossible to furnish such figures.

The chairman felt that, as the company had assumed the burden of proving that its rates, while discriminatory, were necessary on account of water competition, it should be left to prepare in its own way and when the case was all in counsel for the applicants could cross-examine at any length desired. Then the chairman suggested that a sitting be held at Montreal to hear the C. P. R. side of the case and a later one at Vancouver for the purpose of taking local evidence in support of the application, but as to dates nothing could be agreed upon at this juncture.

In support of the application, Mr. James Bower, of Red Deer, President of the United Farmers of Alberta, was present to ask that substantial reductions be made in freight rates east and west over the Western divisions. The rates

for grain outgoing westward were prohibitory, said Mr. Bower, shutting the Prairie farmers off from their natural market, while the rates, on a mileage basis, for other products ran from 100 per cent. to 800 per cent. greater than the eastward rates for the same. Mr. Bower said the United Farmers of Alberta supported Vancouver's demand and it was admitted that the questions raised were outside the present application, but Mr. Bower intimated that the farmers of Alberta would bring it before the board in a shape in which it must be considered.

To the farmers of Alberta the reading of the above report culled from the Vancouver papers it looks as though at last the C. P. R. is getting into its right place. The counsel of the company admitted that the onus of proof is with the company, and its counsel will now have to prove to the satisfaction of the commission that the discrimination which exists is justified, and although the case of the U. F. A., as presented by Mr. Bower, was not relevant to the case then being argued, still it is admitted by the officers of the Vancouver board of trade that this assistance was valuable, and the chairman has promised that the case of the Alberta farmers will be considered when the balance of the case is taken up. This is the first direct move resulting from the conference held at Vancouver, and even the most pessimistic must admit that it will not be the last. We are in the limelight on this question now and will be there with the goods when we are needed.

### SUCH LETTERS ARE WELCOME

The following is a copy of a letter which has just reached the general secretary's office. It shows how the interest in the association is spreading, and is but a sample of what is being received regularly now. Needless to say the information asked for was immediately despatched:

"We are trying to organize a branch of the United Farmers of Alberta around our new town at Fox Coulee. I have a co-worker in with me now and we are trying to get the ten to organize. Would you please let me know what the entrance fee is, and other particulars as to joining the U. F. A., and if we can get the number required is there any organizer we can get to come out and speak in its favor. I consider we should get a branch here, if possible, as we have every prospect of a large town and will require elevators before long."

### RE PRAIRIE FIRE

On May 4th last a prairie fire started near Holden, on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, presumably by an engine belonging to that company, and considerable damage was done throughout the district, several settlers losing fences, timber and buildings. The claim agent of the company, or some one supposed to represent him, made a visit to the district and interviewed a number of the farmers asking what they would be prepared to accept in settlement of the damages. The majority gave in their claims and stated that they would settle on terms given at that time provided the matter was attended to at once. From that day to now nothing further has been heard of the matter, and the farmers have now requested the U. F. A. to assist them in securing a settlement, if possible. That the fire was a serious one can be seen by the statements of losses incurred by those who were unfortunate enough to be in the track of the fire, the losses aggregating over two thousand dollars. Copies of the statements of loss have been forwarded to the railway company, with a request that they will look into the matter and arrive at a settlement.



# Revise Your Building Estimates TO MEET THESE LOW PRICES

## Figure on Saving \$75.00 to \$200.00 on Your Lumber Alone

As an example of the low prices we are quoting { No. 1 Fir Dimensions \$23.00 per thousand } Laid down at most Stations  
 { „ 1 Fir Siding - \$33.00 „ }

**ALL OTHER LINES AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES**

You don't need to pay for lumber at the old price now that Eaton's have perfected their plans for direct Mill shipments. No need to pay toll for storage, trackage, insurance and handling. You can buy your lumber in carlots, shipped direct from the mills, same as the lumber dealer himself. You are now on an equal footing with the largest buyers and if you have been figuring your building cost at the old prices it is time you found out what Eaton's can do for you. We have experienced lumbermen here who will consider it a pleasure to figure on your

bill of material at Eaton prices. No charge is made for estimating, and you are under no obligation to buy, though we believe the convincing nature of our price savings will argue strongly for an order.

You will need to take at least a full carload (19,000 feet) to get the benefit of Eaton prices. If you can use this amount, or get some of your neighbors to go in with you on a carload order, it will pay you to get the Eaton price at once. Write today, sending your bill of material.

**WE QUOTE A DELIVERED PRICE ON LUMBER. YOU HAVE NO FREIGHT TO PAY.**

### Building Papers

#### Diamond Building Paper

Our Diamond E Building Paper is used for lining buildings, made from all wood fibre, and is good, reliable sheeting. Each roll is 32 inches wide and contains sufficient paper to cover 400 square feet. Our prices are as low as a reliable quality paper can consistently be sold at.

23D483.—Tarred Building Paper, weight about 23 lbs. per roll. Price.....\$ .75

23D484.—Plain Building Paper, weight about 17 lbs. per roll. Price.....\$ .55

#### Impervious Sheeting

Good Sheeting for any building and positively windproof.

23D485.—Width, 36 inches, 600 square feet per roll, weight from 65 to 75 lbs. to the roll. Price per lb. ....4c.

23D486.—Width 72 inches 800 square feet per roll, weight from 85 to 100 lbs. per roll. Price per lb. ....4c.

#### Diamond Blanket Felt

23D487.—A strong, serviceable, extra heavy grey wool felt for lining partitions, walls, etc., or for putting under carpets. Put up in rolls, 36 inches wide containing 450 square feet, weight from 70 to 80 lbs. per roll. Price per lb. ....4½c.

#### Diamond Blue Plasterboard

23D488.—Blue Plaster Board is intended for use on inside of buildings when lath and plaster are not used. It is very strong and positively wind-proof, and may be calomined or papered. Put up in rolls of 500 square feet, weight 50 lbs. per roll. Price per roll, \$3.00

23D489.—Roofing Nails 1½. Price per lb. \$ .05

23D490.—Roofing Caps Tin. Price per lb. \$ .07

SEND FOR SAMPLES.



### ATTRACTIVE EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE

## EATON PRICE

For Lumber Complete

## \$945.00

DELIVERED

We furnish all the lumber, windows, doors, frames, etc., for this beautiful roomy house for \$945.00 laid down at any station taking Winnipeg rates from British Columbia. Most of the stations in Western Canada take the Winnipeg rates but there are some points in Northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba taking a higher rate, and to such stations we shall be pleased to quote special prices.

We furnish Full Plans and Details for this beautiful eight-room house for \$2.50. The ordinary charge for such plans from an architect would be about \$40.00.

We have also plans for a four-room Cottage 22 x 26, a Barn 32 x 54 feet, also a barn 23 x 40. The complete plans and details we can furnish for any of these buildings on receipt of \$2.50.

Prices given for material on any of these buildings on application. These are good substantial structures, and at EATON prices for lumber they solve the problem of farm shelter at small cost. Prices on the necessary lumber will be given on request.

### Builders' Hardware

23D491.—Rim Door Locks, Japanned Iron lock complete with key and screws. Size 4 and 3½ inches. Reversible from right to left hand. Weight 1½ lbs. Price .....\$ .12

23D493.—Rim Door Knobs to fit lock 23D491, white, brown or black in color, weight per dozen, 12 lbs. Price, each .....\$ .12

23D499.—Front Door Lock Set, antique copper finish. Set composed of one lock with combination night latch. Size of lock 3¼ x 3½ inches. Two escutcheons, wrought steel knobs, well finished serviceable set, with door key and two latch keys, weight 5 lbs. Price .....\$1.35

23D506.—Le Roy Inside Door Set, a very handsome design and extremely well finished, steel mortise lock, ½ round steel knob, 2 escutcheons. Antique brass or mottled old copper finishes, set fitted complete with key and screws. Price .....\$ .75

23D531.—Door bolts, Japanned steel case and Bar 4 inches. Each .....\$ .10

### Carpenters' Tools

23D271.—Henry Diston & Sons' Saws, the celebrated D8 brand, every saw fully guaranteed and perfect in hang, cut and weight.

	Rip	Hand	Panel
Length, ins	20	26	24
Weight lbs.	2	2	1½
Points to ins.	4½-6-7-12	9-12	9-12
Prices	1.85	1.85	1.75

#### WOOD BOTTOM PLANES

23D296.—No. 22 Smooth, 8 inches long, 1½ inch cut. Price.....\$1.15

23D297.—No. 35 Handled, 9 inches long, 2 inch cut, weight, 3½ lbs. Price.....\$1.45

23D298.—No. 26 Jack, 15 inches long, 2 inch cut, weight 4 lbs. Price.....\$1.25

23D299.—No. 28 Fore, 18 inches long, 2 3-8 inch cut, weight 5½ lbs. Price.....\$1.65

23D333.—Maydole Carpenters' Hammer, weight, 20 ozs. Price .....\$ .75

#### CHISELS

23D347.—Socket Firmer Chisels, made of finest quality tool steel, chisel fully warranted.

Size	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4
Price	20c.	25c.	25c.	28c.	30c.	32c.

23D315.—Our special dollar brace, encased ratchet, 10-in. sweep, alligator jaws, very good value, 2½ lbs. Price.....\$1.00

## Ten Years this Diamond Rubber Roofing is Guaranteed to Stand

We warrant our 3 ply roofing for ten years and we expect to be here in ten years' time to make good the guarantee, if necessary. You can buy this roofing with every assurance that it will out-weather the storms of winter and the heat of summer, giving you a dry, sound roof at light cost. Our sales of this roofing have been enormous and just now it is in great demand to make buildings weather proof for the winter.

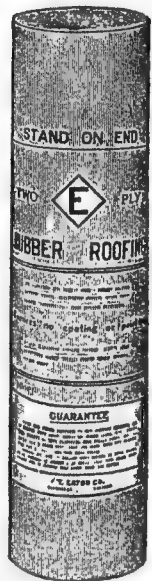
**Easy To Lay** Diamond Roofing can be put on by any ordinary workman. No special tools are required for the job and there is no danger of going wrong as full printed instructions are sent, together with all necessary nails and cement for laying. No extra coating is required except at laps, the roofing as it comes to you is ready for use, water-proof, fire-proof, strong and durable.

**Clean Rainwater** There's nothing about Diamond Roofing that will give your rainwater a bad taste; it runs off clean and pure, which is an important consideration for those who use rain water for drinking and domestic purposes.

### Useful for any Building

Diamond Roofing is in use on practically every kind of building, from factories and residences down to sheds and shacks. It gives entire satisfaction on any style of roof. It is made from a selected long fibre wood felt, carefully treated with the most desirable and lasting saturants and coatings. It is thoroughly water-proof and possesses great wearing qualities.

**PRICES**  
 23D482.—3 ply for flat roofs, and permanent jobs guaranteed for ten years, price per roll.....\$2.70  
 23D481.—2 ply for medium slant roof, guaranteed for eight years, price per roll.....\$2.30  
 23D480.—1 ply for temporary jobs and steep roof, guaranteed for five years, price per roll.....\$1.75  
 Each roll covers 100 square feet, allowing for laps.



Samples of Roofing sent free on request

**THE T. EATON CO LIMITED**  
 WINNIPEG CANADA

Write us for price on Nails, Cement, Lime





# THE DUPLICATE SAMPLING <sup>A<sup>N</sup>D</sup>

## GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN

### WHAT IT IS HOW IT IS RUN

**I**N Minneapolis a duplicate sample is taken from every car of grain to check the Government grading and prevent mistakes being made. **In Winnipeg Duplicate Samples are taken only from cars consigned to the Grain Growers' Grain Company.** The Grain Growers' Grain Company is the only Company having a Special Sampling and Grading Department to protect the interests of shippers against unavoidable mistakes in the grading and handling of their grain.

The Farmers' Company have a number of men in the Railway Yards to take a sample of your car as soon as it arrives. This sample is brought to their Grading Room where it is carefully graded by their company's expert, a man who has been grading grain in Canada for over twenty-five years, and who is considered one of the best grain experts in the West. This expert at once compares his grading with the Government grade.

Should the Government grade not be as high as he thinks it ought to be, he is in a position to call the attention of the Inspection Department to the matter and have the sample examined again. Should the Government samples have accidentally become mixed, as might easily occur, or the wrong car number be put in the sample bag, a comparison with our duplicate samples would at once reveal the fact and we could ask for a new sample to be taken before your car was unloaded at Fort William or Port Arthur.

# GRAIN GROWERS'

## WINNIPEG

BONDED

NOTE—Alberta Farmers will please address us to



# 1<sup>st</sup> A<sup>N</sup><sup>D</sup> GRADING DEPARTMENT

GRAIN COMPANY LTD.

RUN WHAT IT HAS DONE

**I**T often occurs when there is not a very wide spread between the prices of two grades that you would make more money by taking the lower grade with the lower dockage than the higher grade with the higher dockage. Our Inspector figures out which way you would gain most and acts accordingly.

Again, when we have a duplicate sample, our Inspector can see whether it contains any other grain which it would pay to remove. Often a car of the coarser grains may contain a considerable quantity of wheat or flax. Instead of letting this go as dockage and be taken by the Terminal Elevators, we can have this valuable grain cleaned out, sold and placed to your credit. This could not be done unless we had a duplicate sample of your grain in our office. Many cases have occurred during the past year where we have been able in this way to recover from \$25.00 to \$50.00 on a single car of grain.

Our Duplicate Sampling and Grading Department is at your service to secure for you every dollar it is possible to secure for your grain. **We are only allowed to take samples from cars consigned to us.** Therefore, you can benefit by this Department only when you ship your grain to your own Company.

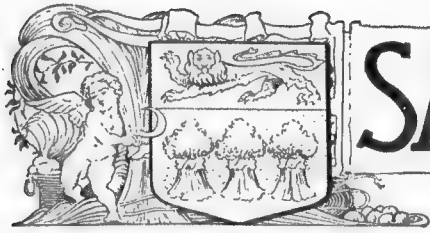
## S' GRAIN CO. LTD.

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ess us to 607 Grain Exchange Building, Calgary





# SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

## SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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President:  
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Vice-President:  
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### District Directors:

James Robinson, Walpole; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunning, Beaverdale; John Evans, Nutana; Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thos. Cochrane, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Colleston; George Boerma, North Battleford.

### SIT UP AND CONSIDER

"The Canadian Manufacturers' Association which was organized in 1871 and now has a membership of nearly 2,500, holds its annual convention in Vancouver this week. Representatives of the business interests of the entire Dominion are here to take part in the gathering. There are already ample evidences that there will be a great demonstration against reciprocity and against lower duties in the tariff. This demonstration will be in response to the strong and persistent pressure which the thirty thousand organized Grain Growers in the provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba brought to bear on Sir Wilfrid Laurier during his recent tour in the West."

The above news note should make us sit up and consider whether Grain Growers shall continue to debate: Is this a Grit or a Tory question, or who is Tory and who is Grit, or, shall we get at making a power equal to the above? Do we want a fair deal, or are we satisfied to continue to give our richest milk and cream to feed the infant industries that have grown strong enough to bind us hand and foot, and take it by force? If the government is to be pressed by the manufacturers, and cities, what shall we do? Divide equally, and so be nonentities. Oh! you are a Loyal Reformer, are you? Yes. And you, my friend, are a loyal Conservative? Oh! yes, from principle. What principle? Oh! yes, shrug your shoulders and look wise while you are thinking it out. Watch the manufacturers, what is their principle? Cities and towns, one for high tariff. Their business is their politics. What shall we do? Get together. Let the government see you are getting together. Join this Association of Farmers on the life plan. Let them see we are here for business and here to stay till we get a square deal in the game.

What about our special train to Ottawa?  
F. W. G.

September 20

### MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION GIVES THE "LEGISLATIVE CITY" ADVICE

Vice-president Rowley is reported to have said: "I want to give you people a little advice. Separate business from politics. It is all right to be the capital and the storm centre of politics, but business should be done on its merits fight shy of anything which will bring the two together." R. J. Young, of the Canadian Rubber Company, is reported to have said, re the tariff, "All the West is protectionist; without the manufacturers there would be no wholesale distributing warehouses in Regina. No future for the city as a great commercial centre. Regina would have to exist as an agricultural centre and nothing more. Manufacturers must be protected from price slaughtering."

Yes, these are the fellows that bring the whole Dominion to their knees. Big concern, no doubt of it. Good advice that. They are wide awake set of fellows, don't you doubt it. Now study that little bit of wisdom, that admirable advice.

Suppose, farmers, suppose Grain Growers, separate business from politics. Why not, eh? No wholesale houses in Regina only for high tariff, eh! We would not need any implements, eh! Nothing would grow. Regina would only be an agricultural centre. Great dope, eh!

But, see manufacturers and all that depend on them are for high tariff; that is their business, that also is their politics. No Tory, No Grit, but high tariff for Grit, high tariff for Tory, and high tariff for the cities. Now let there be no division. "Stand pat," says the manufacturer.

Now, I submit that the above is superb advice. The next step, at Vancouver, where the big convention is to sit, will be to get block-head farmers (who are only fit for agriculture) into a little sham battle in politics, a tug-o-war affair, half on each side. See what an easy win for the Manufacturers' Association. "Oh! Noble manufacturers, wise and upright art thou." No one for a moment thinks that this high tariff propaganda is prompted by any desire for their own special interest.

They have too keen a sense of justice for that, doubtless, it is all for the country's good. Oh! but could you have seen the expression in the eye of that bullet-headed, straight-necked journalist, looking out from under those shaggy brows at Regina (I mean he with the large button on the left side of his upper breast works). Oh, say! it would have been a treat for you to have watched that eagle eye, as that dope was being served out. I wonder why the mayor did not tell the manufacturers how much duty was collected at those wholesale warehouses on American machinery, and point out that the farmers paid it all, and an equal amount to the Canadians on everything bought from them. Why did he dilate on the amount of grain produced in Saskatchewan, and spread himself out as if he had done it himself; and fan himself as he listened to the mournful dirge about the danger of his city becoming merely a centre of agriculture, rather than enjoying the sweets of being the wholesale plundering headquarters of the West. How his soul must have expanded and contracted alternately within him as he listened to the proposed joys of plundering the western farmer, and the ignominious insignificance of being a centre of the largest and best agricultural belt in the world. How the people of the "legislative city" must have stamped their feet in rage at the bare suggestion of being leaders in agriculture, or taking part of the study of such menial work as rural home-making, or the stupid

father of the family is placed at as compared with other men. Particularly is this the case in this country as well as France. Notice for instance, the effect of the tariff laws on the father of a large family as compared with the man who evades the natural outcome of nature's laws, who carries on a business of murdering innocents for a momentary pleasure, and spends his days gathering up a tax taken from the father of the family. Every bite children eat, and every article they wear, in some way or other, is the subject of a special privilege in the interest of the man, who has no one but himself to feed or clothe. It must be a great source of comfort to a dried up old worldly wiseman who has evaded the responsibility of fatherhood to look over at the Sunday school children and figure out how much duty he saves on food and clothing, and gloats over the fact that he enjoys all the benefit of our civilization at the family man's expense. No wonder he is mad if he does not get a chance to produce a platform oration on the benefit, say of high tariff, when the manufacturers association comes to town. We must have men, women, and children on the prairies.

The women should vote, no man with

## LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTIONS

This resolution has been in print before, but take a good look at it again. Both the terminal and initial elevator questions were discussed at length in the Saskatchewan legislature on December 14, 1909. At the afternoon session of the House the following resolution was moved by George Langley, Redberry: "That, whereas, this House is of the opinion that under the existing conditions private and identical interests in both interior and terminal elevators operate to the disadvantage of the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan, "Therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this House the government of Canada should own and operate terminal elevators."

Following the speech of the mover of the resolutions, in which the grain shipping conditions were reviewed at considerable length, the Hon. W. R. Motherwell stated that speaking for himself and for the government, he was thoroughly in favor of the action, which was then agreed to without a debate.

At the evening session the question of interior elevators was discussed. The following report from the Agricultural Committee of the House was submitted: "Your committee on agriculture and municipal law, having heard of the representations presented on behalf of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in support of provincial action in the direction of providing a system of grain elevators in the province, and being convinced that the existing conditions respecting the handling of grain justified action on the part of the government and the legislature towards realizing the objects set forth by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; and having regard to the admittedly numerous and intricate details involved in the solution of a problem of such magnitude; begs to report to the House a recommendation that a commission should be appointed by the government for the purpose of making a searching inquiry into the proposals looking to the creation and operation of a system of elevators to effect the objects outlined by the Grain Growers' Association and to report its findings with all convenient speed so that action may be taken to give relief to the coming grain season."

The division which followed the motion for the adoption of the report showed that the House, on the question of the Hudson's Bay Railway and terminal elevators was practically a unit, and, following speeches from F. W. G. Haultain, George Langley, F. C. Tate, Hon. W. R. Motherwell and Premier Scott, the report submitted by the agricultural committee was carried without division.

task of producing horses, cattle or wheat; what to them was an ideal prairie land made into happy homes for happy millions, as they listened to the enchanting musical lullaby of big warehouses and systematic plundering of those who grow wheat.

"Oh, noble Judge! Oh, excellent young man! How much elder are thou than thy looks?" Oh, that our farmers would take thy words to heart! And they will. "For the intent and purpose of the law hath full relation to the penalty, but be careful in executing the bond, you do not spill blood."

What shall we do? Join for life. Be one, even as they are one.

"BLUEFIELDS."

September 19.

### FAMILY MAN PAYS THE TAXES

Recent discussion at the Academy of Sciences in Paris brought out the fact of the appalling decline in the birth rate in France; and the strongest reasons given for it is the disadvantage the

a family should be made to pay 8 or 10 times as much taxes as he who lives alone or is given up to chronic evasion. Rather should the family man get a pension. Home bred men should be worth as much as the imported article.

BLUEFIELDS.

Sept. 20.

### DEAD, DEAD, PLAY THE FUNERAL MARCH

Dear Sir:—The enclosed was handed to me some time ago by Mr. A. H. Wilkinson. Not knowing what to do with it, I wrote him and have his reply instructing me to forward it to you which I now do. I am, dear sir,

(Signed) ARTHUR G. WATKIN.

Note.—I should have explained that the \$4.50 is the balance of the now defunct East Mount Branch.

We have written Earl Grey association for diagnosis of cause of death. It may be another case of being stillborn.

### EXPECTANT AT OLDBURG

Dear Sir:—Will you kindly send me advice as I am trying to start an association up at Oldburg, and please send papers.

ROBERT IZWELL.

Maymont, Sask.

Note.—An association coming into existence from a home-bred impulse is most likely to be a success.

### ESTEVAN OBJECTS

Dear Sir:—We see in The Guide that Estevan is mentioned as having failed to report, will you kindly look up your accounts and you will find that we sent you \$11.00 for membership fees in July. We have your receipt for same. Also please note that Mr. Brooks is no longer secretary; he was last year, 1909.

C. B. GARRATT.

### OUR REPLY

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 17th instant to hand. Glad to notice that you found out the error. The fact that you repudiate such a stigma being cast on your association gives me more pleasure than I feel for the error. I see your notice on our file. Evidently we have neglected to mark you up on our membership list as responsive. In reference to the circular, everything else in connection with your association in our books is O.K. Trusting to hear from you again shortly with another long list of life members, I remain,

F. W. G.  
Sec. S. G. G. A.

### NOW YOU ARE SHOUTING

Why can't all the rest do this? Just as like as not, they will have doubled their membership by the New Year.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed you will find the information you require regarding this association. Also you will find money order for \$15.50, that being 50c. for each member on our roll.

President, Stephen Timewell; vice president, James Kettles; sec.-treasurer, Stanley Isley; directors, H. Gardiner, T. Edwards, R. Bruce, A. Craig, W. Jacobs, A. Nuol.

This association was organized on March 5th, 1909, by Mr. Knowles of Emerson, Man. There are at present 31 annual members on the roll. Meetings of the association are held in Lashburn.

(Signed) STANLEY ILSLEY.  
Sec.-Treas.

Lashburn Branch S. G. G. A.

### WAKING UP

Dear Sir:—Was very sorry to see Esterhazy among the G. G. local associations not heard from and hope this will be in time for correction in next week's issue of The Guide. You must understand that we have a difficult district in which to organize. Early last spring an effort was made to rally this association and a speaker was billed from a point in Manitoba I believe, but owing to illness he could not attend and the meeting was a failure. This threw into the busy season and it has been ever since and we must wait until threshing is fairly finished. I have



Our 1911 Catalogue will be ready in a few weeks. It is an excellent Guide Book for the purchasing of gifts. To be without it when choosing your gifts for next Christmas would be a mistake. Just write us to-day "Please send new catalogue." Lists now being prepared. Remember we pay postage anywhere, and express, to your nearest Express Office.

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## Henry Birks & Sons

JEWELLERS LTD.  
WINNIPEG



### Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 30 acres, solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

## THE ROYAL LINE

Canadian Northern Steamships Ltd.

### Triple Screw Turbine Steamers

## ROYAL EDWARD

and

## ROYAL GEORGE

12,000 Tons - 18,000 h.p.  
Sailing between the ports of  
Montreal, Quebec and Bristol  
and Halifax and Bristol

The best appointed steamers plying between Canada and Great Britain. These steamers have broken all records for speed, making the trip from Bristol to Quebec in five days and twenty hours.

#### SAILINGS from Montreal and Quebec:

Royal Edward ..... Oct. 13th  
Royal George ..... " 27th  
Royal Edward ..... Nov. 10th  
Royal George ..... " 19th

#### SAILINGS from Halifax:

\*Royal Edward ..... Dec. 7th  
\*Royal George ..... " 14th  
\*Royal Edward ..... " 28th  
\*Christmas Sailing

Rates and Berth reservations from any Railway or Steamship Agent, or write to Wm. Stapleton, General Agent, Dept. D, Canadian Northern Steamships Ltd., 64 Scott Block, Winnipeg, Man.

done a little in rallying independent members in regard to subscriptions, but not sufficiently to very much more than clear expenses without taking into consideration the half fee due you and the amount on some leaflets you sent. If it is desirous to straighten out I will do so personally, but would prefer to wait until we can round up a good meeting. The individual man, not speaking good English, is suspicious and we can do little good until they are together with their leaders. My only chance to catch this mail is to scribble this off, and I hope you will straighten out in next week's issue of The Guide.

Note.—Well done, Esterhazy, glad to know you are alive, your letter does us good. Be sure we appreciate the work of all the stayers. Sorry that Manitoba man was sick, but never depend on outside sources for a successful meeting, always have some one ready to make a warm, profitable time. Get a man from a nearby association every now and then.

We are more interested in getting your members to pass on the different matters we send from time to time, than even the fees, or the postage on our literature, valuable as these are, because literature does not grow; and it costs us 8 cents per lb. to mail it, and we have sent hundreds of pounds of it out, but we do not want those associations that are hard up to pay for it, or private individuals, unless it is purely voluntary. But we do want every Local association that is able to assist in, and be a live factor in extending the bounds of ever growing brotherhood, not to be hangers on, but motors. Esterhazy, in fact that whole north-east portion of our province, will do large things yet, but can you let us have the information we ask for in the circulars, and the statement in The Guide you wish us to correct.

F. W. G.

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of some members of the G. G. A. in this district it was decided to organize a branch in this neighborhood. There are 14 members who have transferred. One from Hansom branch and thirteen from the Cambria branch. We have also taken in four members and expect quite a number more at our next meeting. I am forwarding names of officers and other information on separate sheet as asked for in The Guide.

(Signed) JAS. L. SALMOND.

Sec.-Treas. Excelsior Branch.  
Hansom, Sept. 6.

Name of Branch—Excelsior.

P. O. Address of Officers—Hansom.

Association Organized—August 20th, 1910.

Association formed by 14 members transferring.

Number of members on roll—18.

Meeting place is in the school house on the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 35, Twp. 2, Rge. 12, W. 2 M.

Pres., F. Walker; vice pres., H. H. Garrioch; sec.-treas., Jas. L. Salmond, all of Hansom, P. O.

I inclose you \$2.00 membership fees, and 50c. for 50 copies of constitution and by-laws.

Jas. L. Salmond, Sec.-Treas., Excelsior Branch.

Note.—We are in entire sympathy with the idea expressed in the above. Several smaller associations are better than one large one. If there are a few good men and women in each unit, to make a leaven, a little leaven leaveneth a whole lump, but there must be a little leaven. In a large association everyone cannot get an equal opportunity for development. In the larger there may be more enthusiasm for a time, but it will die unless you give every one a chance to develop. There is the good a local association is to the individual member; the good the individual member is to the local association; the good the local association is to the community; the good the community is to the central body. The good the central body is to the local association, and the good the local association is to the whole agricultural profession in our

province and great deal of other good in this thing that has not yet come groups; schools; parliaments. So that our central executive may be the expression of a trained, thoughtful agricultural citizenship, which cannot be gained or despised, except by the reckless and ignorant.

F. W. G.

#### A MISCONCEPTION.

A correspondent writes us this week, "I see by The Guide that you have a great many delinquents in your association. I note five of them are branches that I organized last spring. I know them well and will give you what information I can." The correspondent goes on to tell us about certain of the officers, which are alright, and good wide awake men, that he spent many days visiting these men, in fact, spent several hundreds of dollars organizing them. Our correspondent also says that he has sold a considerable stock of different companies, and is now selling machinery amongst these people. Evidently both the correspondent and the people he is coming into contact with have an entire misconception of the work of this association, or it seems to us that we would have been able, in some way to have got into communication with these men in all the efforts we have made, short of going in person, of who they are and what they are. This kind of organization work is absurd and perfectly useless. Unless our people can in some measure see the necessity of organization, unless there is someone in a local association who can see the advantages that would ac-

crue to the people themselves, as well as the organization as a whole, such organization work is like pumping water out of a well to see it run back in, and such workers it seems to us had better stay home and plant potatoes and put the earnings of the potato patch into the live membership fund.

F. W. G.



## Patent Ripless Gloves

have extra pieces of leather on the finger-tips, which hide the seams and protect the stitching. Neat and Comfortable and

# CANNOT RIP

## HOME WORK

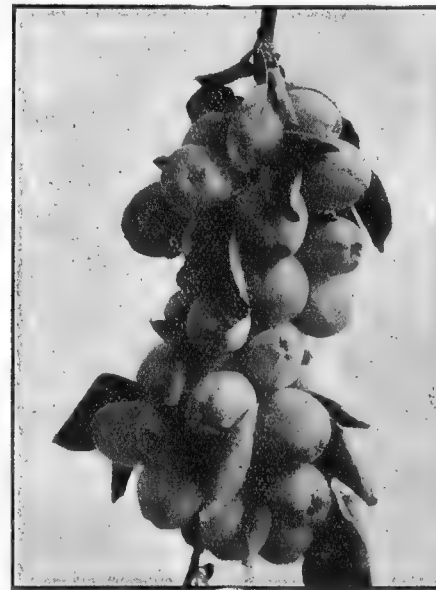
\$7 to \$10 PER WEEK

We want reliable parties to knit for us at home, whole or spare time. We furnish machine yarn, etc. Send your name and address at once for particulars. The Dominion Knitting Co., Oillia, Ont.

## FRUIT LANDS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

### UPPER OKANAGAN VALLEY

The Upper Okanagan Valley produces abundantly the finest orchard and garden fruits—apples, pears, plums, grapes, strawberries, blackberries, currants, etc., and vegetables that cannot be excelled anywhere.



The reason is, that this section alone of the famous Okanagan Valley requires no irrigation, nature supplying the required moisture which promotes a more vigorous growth than does that furnished by the ingenuity of man. The climate is ideal—a long, warm, sunny season; the soil fertile and productive; the markets unlimited; the shipping facilities most excellent—the Okanagan Branch of the C.P.R. and the Shuswap River with its miles of navigable waters both run through.

#### CARLIN ORCHARDS

which have been sub-divided into from 10 to 20 acre blocks, and are offered at from \$100 to \$125 per acre, a small cash payment down, the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years. Grinrod Station is situated at Carlin Orchards.

If you would like to know more about this district, and how productive it is, and what a pleasant, interesting, as well as remunerative business fruit farming is in the Upper Okanagan Valley, send us your name and address, and receive our illustrated literature, etc. We want to hear from you. Write to-day.

Selling Agents

**Rogers, Black & McAlpine** 524 PENDER STREET WEST  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

## WHY HARNESS BREAKS

The principal reason for harness breaking or wearing out quickly is because the leather dries out and the fibre decays through the absence of oil or the use of dressings containing acids and other materials employed to give a cheap, glossy finish.

## HARNESS LIFE

is made from secret process oils, and contains no acids, shellac or other injurious ingredients. It makes the leather soft and pliable, and prolongs the life of the harness. It will make your harness look like new. Blackens the harness but not the hands. 25c. per sample tin at your dealer, or \$2.00 f.o.b. Winnipeg.

## The CARBON OIL WORKS, Limited

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, WINNIPEG

Manufacturers of Cowi Brand Stock Dressing, Barn Spray, Vermin Death, Fruitry Peace, Ointment-of-Tar, and a great number of ranch remedies. Write for Booklet.



## Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 10c. per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of THE GUIDE from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants, and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms For Sale or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of THE GUIDE, any advertisement of a false or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell, or exchange stock, machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE should be a business getter for you. Try it, and be convinced.

### SCRIP FOR SALE

**SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP** For sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands improved and unimproved for sale, and lists wanted. —W. F. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

### FARMS TO RENT

**FARMS TO RENT**—I WANT SEVERAL RENTERS for my farms in the heart of the best flax and wheat growing districts in Saskatchewan. Apply direct to me by mail. —G. A. Sylte, Kindersley, Sask. 7-6

### FARM FOR SALE

**CHOICE FARM FOR SALE**, 480 ACRES; 350 cultivated, 130 Summer fallow; good house and buildings; \$35.00 acre; or will rent for a few years at \$1,150.00 a year. —A. R. McKenzie, Kawende, Man. 9-6

### DOGS FOR SALE

**COLLIE PUPS**—FROM GOOD WORKING Stock. —P. Johnson, Greenway, Man. 6-6

### POULTRY AND EGGS

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**—HIGHEST quality Exhibition and Utility stock and eggs for sale in season. —Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg.

**PRIZE WINNING PURE BRED TOULOUSE** Geese, \$3.00 each, \$5.00 pair. —A. J. Cole, Grasmere Farm, Wapella, Sask. 8-4

### BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

**WANTED**—BUTTER AND EGGS, STRICTLY fresh. Direct from the farmer. —J. N. Campbell's, 608 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 7-6

### ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

**WANTED**, A GOOD HAY PRESS; GIVE FULL particulars. —J. R. Booth, Raymore, Sask. 9-2

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

**BARGAINS IN FRUIT & DAIRY FARMS** in the fertile FRAZER VALLEY near Vancouver, New Westminster and Chilliwack. We can suit your wants and pocket book. Honest treatment. Highest financial references. **BE QUICK!** Write today for our illustrated Catalog and full information. Address: H. F. LINDE, Box 44, WADENA, Sask.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less space than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the lookout for additions to their herds, or the exchange of some particular animal, and as THE GUIDE is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card today.

**ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES**—YOUNG Stock for Sale. —G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

**A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE BRED** Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young Bulls for Sale. —Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

**HEREFORD CATTLE & SHETLAND PONIES.** J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

**SUFFOLK HORSES**—JACQUES BROS., Importers and Breeders, Lamerton P.O., Alta.

**F. H. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREEDER** Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

**20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS**, \$40 to \$60 EACH. 2 Clydesdale Colts cheap; Yorkshire Pigs, \$8 each; best strains of breeding. —J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

**WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CATTLE.** Leicester Sheep. —A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man.

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE**—YOUNG Stock for Sale. —Steve Tamecko, Lipton, Sask.

**BERKSHIRES FOR SALE**—MAY FARROWS. R. Pritchard, Roland, Man.

**P. B. McLAREN, CLEARWATER, MAN.** Breeder of Oxford Down Sheep; a choice lot of rams and ewes for sale, one or two years old.

**PURE JERSEY COWS**—LIDDELL, PINCHER Station, Alberta. 7-6

**YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS**—ALL AGES. —C. M. Brownridge & Sons, Arcola, Sask.

### LEGAL

**RUSSELL, HARTNEY, LL.B. (LATE DEPUTY)** District Registrar, Brandon; Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public, Saskatoon, Sask.—Land Titles a specialty.

### GRAIN GROWERS' MEETINGS

**SWAN RIVER GRAIN GROWERS MEET** regularly every last Saturday in the month in Hemming Hall at 2 o'clock p.m.—David Nesbit, Sec. Treas., Swan River, Man.

### HAY FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—600 TONS CHOICE PRAIRIE Wool Wild Hay, with flat blade, "Blue Stem," a round green stem resembling Blue Joint. Pressed ready for delivery. Write J. J. Donnelly Herbert, Sask. 7-6

## FARMER WANTED

Immediately, with suitable outfit, to work a good improved farm on shares in the Swan River district. Apply to Harper & McCrea, Ltd., 419-421 Somerset Block, Winnipeg

# You Say

*I want an engine that won't shirk work; that will stand-up-to-the-grind day after day without costing me a fortune for repairs, or hiring an expert to keep it going. I want an engine that will do my breaking and plowing deep and cheap—that will draw harrows, discs, drills and binders just as well as horses do and without injuriously packing the soil—that will drive my complete separator continuously, steadily, safely. In short, I want an all purpose Farm Tractor—economical in fuel, light in weight, but strong in construction—one that delivers the necessary power for any work—an engine that will always produce Maximum Results at Minimum Expense.*

# We Say

*Buy the Self-steering Gas Traction Engine—the engine that won the Gold Medal at the Great Winnipeg Plowing Contest. Its record in every branch of farm work shows it to be the most economical—most reliable—the simplest—most thoroughly constructed of farm tractors. Its magnificent success at the Winnipeg Plowing Contest, the severest tests before the most competent judges in America—proves our claims. And our claims are backed by our guarantee.*

# They Say

*We want you to note carefully what some users say about the*

## GAS TRACTION ENGINE

*"we plowed 850 acres this fall—the engine worked perfectly, pulling 10 plows in hard ground."*

*"the first gas engine ever built—it doesn't take three or four experts to run a Gas Traction Engine"*

*"We threshed 56 days this fall—70000 bushels—the engine ran perfectly."*

*"the self-steering device is a wonder and is perfect in every way. I wouldn't have an engine without it."*

*"the engine works to perfection and is very economical of fuel."*

*"is so good I want another just like it."*

### WHAT WE GUARANTEE

We not only guarantee the horse-power—the material and workmanship—but the amount of fuel it will use per acre—the number of breaking plows it will pull—the stubble plows it will pull and the size separator it will steadily and continuously drive. If you are satisfied with that kind of guarantee write to us to-day—get an engine, put it in your field and apply the test.

Send for our book "The Passing of the Horse."

## Gas Traction Company Ltd.

WINNIPEG

MAN.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

**THE GUIDE** is the only paper in Western Canada that is taking the part of the farmers in the live questions of the day. Thus it is the paper that is most vitally important to its readers. We hope that our readers will give us all the support in their power, and help us keep up the good work. To make a paper strong and prosperous we must have the support not only of the readers but also of the advertisers. We have told our readers before that the dollar, which is the subscription price, does not pay one third of the cost of producing The Guide. Every strong supporter of The Guide can help to make it a great paper by doing his business, as much as possible, through The Guide. If each farmer, who really believes that The Guide is his sincere friend, will do this, The Guide will soon out-distance every other paper in Western Canada. Make The Guide not only your newspaper but your market place as well. All of our readers who are stock breeders or have anything to sell should advertise their business in The Guide. Let every reader of The Guide lend a hand to help his own paper.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg



# Field Crops

## PLOWING VS. DISCING

Plowing and discing are two of the most essential features of soil cultivation. To dispense with the former would spell ruin for the farmer while if the latter were abolished at the present day, the loss would be keenly felt in agricultural circles.

Plowing is, and has always been most important for the cultivation of the soil. As far back as history dates the plow has been in use; and though there have been numerous machines devised and put into practice in later days, there has been invented nothing to successfully take its place. Moreover, as plowing requires the greatest labor on the farm and it would long since have been dispensed with if it were possible.

In olden days, the plow was perhaps the only article the farmer possessed to till his land, and a queer old invention it was. However, it served the purpose of breaking up the ground, which was then pulverized and made smooth to a degree with drags of brush.

Since those days, the plow has been developed until we have the modern article simple to a degree, but one that does its work effectually and thoroughly when properly used.

In order to keep the land free of weeds and to get the most out of the soil, it is necessary to periodically turn the top earth down and bring fresh soil to the surface. For this reason, the modern plow cutting strips of land, say from ten to sixteen inches in width, according to the size of the plow, turns them completely over so that the under soil is exposed to the sun, and the weeds, if there are any, are completely buried.

That plowing should be well done is important, and there is no better proof of this than the comparison of farms that are accustomed to be well plowed with others that are poorly plowed. Plowing matches were organized not for the sport they afforded but that an improvement in the character of the work would result from the contests.

Essential as plowing may be, there are other treatments which the soil must pass through before it is in good growing shape. As soon as the land is turned over the use of the plow ends for a time; and from this stage other machines must be used; and of these, the disc forms an important part. The prime purpose for which the disc was devised was to act as a pulverizer; and for this reason, it was first used on newly broken land to pulverize the tough soil and put the land in fair condition for a crop, when backsetting was omitted. Since, however, improvements have been made to the disc, and accessories added, and it is now generally and successfully used as a cultivator both before and after plowing.

In the fall of the year, after the crop is harvested discing the land intended for fallow the ensuing season is a capital plan, and is regularly carried out by many farmers. The stirring up of the soil starts the weeds growing and forms a mulch which preserves the moisture. Early in the spring, as soon as the ground is dry enough for working, discing is again done to loosen the top soil and thus retain the moisture; placing the land in a good condition for plowing when the fallow season arrives.

As a cultivator for summerfallow, the disc has its merits and is widely used as it is a light machine, kills small weeds and aids in packing the soil.

Many farmers who have gone in for twice plowing for fallow now prefer to plow but once and use the disc afterwards, as the double plowing system tends to grow too heavy a crop, and the grain is liable to lodge. It sometimes happens that a farmer through carelessness allows the weeds to get too far advanced on the fallow, and as harvest is approaching, a second plowing is out of the question; so the disc is brought into action. In order to try to cover the long weeds the gear of the disc is set to cut the soil as deeply as possible and the land is thrown into cones making an uneven surface, and even then many of the weeds are left uncovered. The result is that the job is botched.

Occasionally the disc is used in the spring to take the place of the plow. The stubble is sometimes burned off, and the land is disced to render it in shape for the crop. Under favorable conditions

good crops have been taken off in the fall, but as a rule, this method is a failure and the farmer who practices this style of farming too frequently soon has his land polluted with weeds.

Only as a pulverizer and a cultivator has discing proved successful. When it is done in place of plowing the result is a failure. The disc will not take the place of the plow for the simple reason that it does not cut all the soil and does not go deep enough.

# Dairy

## MAKE CHUMS OF THE HEIFERS

We ought to be on friendly terms with all the calves, but especially with the calf we intend to add to the dairy when she becomes old enough.

We should pet, curry and brush her while she is young. Let's handle all of her feet, and stroke her on one side, then on the other. We want cows that won't flinch at being touched anywhere on the body—cows that never have learned about "the right side."

We'll never lose the time it takes occasionally to slip the halter on this hope of the future herd and teach her to lead, while she is young and easily trained; but if we wait till she brings her first calf before we break her, she'll be so strong, and so unused to being handled, that she may be as unruly as a bucking broncho.

Along with all this training we must give the calves some extra care and plenty of proper feed. They must not be made to "rough it" with the grown cattle. A snug, warm place should be so arranged for them that the larger stock cannot molest them, nor cheat them out of their full share of the feed. Good, dry bedding is another pressing essential. Then, there should be a variety of clean, small-grain feeds, and fresh, bright roughage. All these will keep the little Bossie moving right along toward the development of an ideal addition to your dairy herd.

M.A.C.

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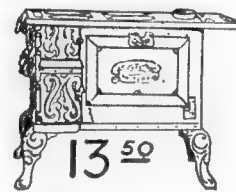
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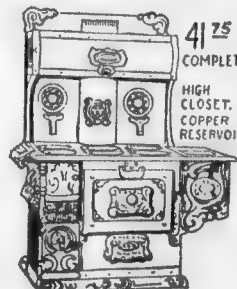
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**WINGOLD STOVE CO. LTD.** 181 Bannatyne Ave. East, WINNIPEG, Man.



# Plain Philosophy

By "COG"

After that long spout about the four-hundred-million-dollar kid last week (the million dollar kid is now a back number), I had about made up my mind to two things, viz., and verily, that I would in the future confine myself to short paragraphs and furthermore that I would henceforth and for ever leave society to work out its own plan of salvation without my help, not that I really thought that my help was not greatly needed, but I wanted to see how they could get along without this directing mit.

But here I am into it worse than ever. And I don't see just how I'm going to get away with the stunt without getting in bad with the ladies. Now as you all know, (isn't it fierce how long a would-be witty writer takes to tell you something you know?) this world is made up of men and women. (Wonderful disclosure that, but when we consider how many men think the world consists of one woman and how many women think the world consists of one man, it is probably necessary. But let's take the broader view and admit that it takes both sexes to keep things going.) Now that I've got that off my chest let's proceed.

As I was about to say, when I interrupted myself, the world is made up of men and women, but society is made up of women. Men are absolutely unnecessary in the scheme of society except to foot the bills. (A very minor consideration we must all agree). There's your connection between this and society. After this lengthy dissertation its about time to get down to brass tacks and get this very clever pen product out of my system. I confess that I put it off as long as possible for I approach the subject in fear and trembling. Now how shall we get to it. Shall we come out bluntly and bravely? No, let's put it in the form of an unobtrusive question.

Have you seen the new hobble skirts? Not the semi-fitting imitation but the real name-blown-in-the-bottle, dare-you-to-move-fast, hobble skirt; the close fitting, limb binding, hobble skirt that hobbles. Now let's approach the subject calmly and ascetically and see what we can find out. I acknowledge right here and put myself on record as having few or any hopes of arriving at any satisfactory conclusion.

Of course the first thing to enquire into is why women should be hobbled. (Now shut up, you, who suggests that it would be handy to apply the hobbles to their vocal appendages). The only kind of hobbles up for discussion are limb hobbles. After a careful purusal of all up-to-the-minute authorities I find only one case where hobbling an animal has proven satisfactory. This is done when it is desired to get a race horse into the proper gait. In this case hobbles seem to serve a purpose but if fashionmakers thought to improve the gait of womankind by the hobbles they have failed miserably.

The other day in a popular weekly magazine I was looking at a page of pictures of classy dames attired in these short-step draperies. A great many wise people would undoubtedly class the result as disgusting. Probably it is but let's not go that far; simply label it as

"bad taste." You probably want to know what they looked like. Maybe you've seen some of the near-hobble skirts but these were the real thing. There are times when cold print is totally inadequate to convey the desired impression. This is sure one of them and I throw up my hands and acknowledge failure. I could never, never describe one of these fashionable confections. (Imagine a mere man trying to tip off the fine points of women's attire.)

But what's the use of lying down on the job? I guess after all I will take a try at it. Supposing you are a fairly stout party and your better half fairly slim and she should appropriate one of the legs of your Sunday trousers, put a little trimming on it and with the use of the shoe horn, much perspiration and many near cuss words manage to get into it. She would have a hobble skirt no worse than some of those in the picture.

And then further the other day I saw an advertisement of hobble garters. Just think of it, a set of limb harness that keeps the wearer from stepping far enough to tear the flimsy material that the skirt is often made of. Why do they (the fair sex) do it? Why do they stand for every fool idea that the dressmakers inaugurate? I give it up.

But right here I want to go on record wholly and irrevocably as absolutely opposed to the hobble skirt. (Lots of good that will do), Hoops, big bustles, sheath gowns and now hobble skirts. Ye gods, what next?

"Smile awhile, and while you smile another smiles, and soon there's miles and miles of smiles, and life's worth while because you smile."

I grabbed that sentiment off a street-car ad the other day. It sounds good to me. But sometimes it's rather hard to work up a smile. Some of us haven't smiled for so long that we're suffering from an ingrowing face and the nearest we get to the real thing is a sickly grin. If you are one of the latter class try smiling at your wife to-morrow morning at breakfast. Don't try it to-night. The result might keep her awake and if you're a sour-faced individual she probably is worked hard enough to need her rest. But try it in the morning and keep it up. You'll improve with practice.

The other day I stole an hour from work and care and got out into the country. This is the time of the year when I envy the man on the farm (not that he's not pretty well off at any time of the year) but I envy any man that is putting in his time far from the busy streets of the city; who is living close to Nature and drawing from her inexhaustible store of beauty and charm. On the day I speak of the sun was brightly shining and there was a tang in the air found nowhere except upon our Western Prairies; the trees were attired in multi-colored hues and a few birds and squirrels were scurrying around. Nature was at her best and every voice of her varied language was appealing. But only a few minutes and I had to tear myself away; back to the office and work; a few minutes next to Nature when I could have reveled for hours.

## Saskatchewan Sheep Sales

There will be held at

**SASKATOON, on October 18th**

and at

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Auction Sales of Pure Bred and Grade Sheep under the auspices of the

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Secretary, Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association, Dept. of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.



### Rifles Shoot Well, Work Well and Wear Well

The rough, hard usage that hunting rifles often receive requires them to be constructed on sound mechanical principles and of the best materials. All Winchester rifles are so made. Nothing is left undone that will make them shoot well, work well, look well and wear well.

Winchester Guns and Ammunition—The Red W Brand—are made for all kinds of Hunting  
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., - - - NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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Used instead of Lath and Plaster.

Nailed directly on Studding. Manufactured 4 ft. wide and from 8 to 12 ft. long.

### CABOT'S QUILT

Costs half the price of Back Plastering

Uninflamable, and will not harbor Insects and Vermin.

### IBEX BUILDING PAPER

Tough; will not become dry or brittle. Always air ght.

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High Grade—Low Price—Composition Cap adds 50% more strength at all joints.

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#### THROUGH VALUABLE COUNTRY

An Ottawa wire of September 19 said: That the country through which the new Hudson Bay railway will run possesses agricultural and mineral possibilities that need only railway facilities to open them up, was the substance of an interview given today by Prof. R. W. Brock, director of the geological survey, who has just returned from the trip on which he accompanied Earl Grey through the north country.

"While I had not time to make a thorough examination of any kind," said Prof. Brock, "I noticed one promising-looking belt on the Etchinamis river, up which we went. It was about 130 miles long. There has, of course, been no prospecting in this district owing to the difficulties of transportation. The railroad, however, will supply a base for this work and several of the inlets afford great opportunities for it.

"As regards agriculture the country of course doesn't offer such advantages as does the prairie, still there is a lot of land that could be used for farming north of Lake Winnipeg, particularly. It would, however, need experiments to decide this question fully.

A London cable of September 19 said: Queen Alexandra, who has hitherto seemingly been quite unable to tear herself away from Great Britain, has finally decided to go to Copenhagen for a brief visit. Princess Victoria, whose health still causes anxiety, will not accompany her mother. The Prince of Wales and Prince Albert were among the first school boys to return to work. Both left London yesterday. The Prince of Wales went to Dartmouth and Prince Albert to Osborne.



## New Term

**Monday, October 3rd**  
1910

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Grain Tanks—Steel, \$48.00 up.  
Steel Well Curbing, cheapest and best.  
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FISH BRAND  
POMMEL  
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COMFORT IT GIVES MAKES IT  
THE SLICKER OF QUALITY  
SOLD EVERYWHERE

**TOWER CANADIAN CO., LTD.**  
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## JACKS FOR SALE

I have the largest Jacks in the world, in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have sired and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first-class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

**W. L. DE CLOW** Cedar Rapids Jack Farm  
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

## DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

**W. L. DE CLOW** Cedar Rapids Jack Farm  
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

## Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish,  
how lame the horse, or how many doctors  
have tried and failed, use

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Spavin and Ringbone Paste**

Use it under our guarantee—your money  
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you treat any kind of lameness in horses.  
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
85 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.**

## Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

### MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent as a guarantee of good faith.

### MANITOBA GRAIN ACT

Subscriber, Sask.—Can you tell me where I can get a copy of the Manitoba Grain Act, which regulates the grain trade of Western Canada.

Ans.—Apply to C. C. Castle, warehouse commissioner, Winnipeg, or to the department of trade and commerce, Ottawa. Copies of the act are supplied free upon request.

### GOPHER POISON IN SASKATCHEWAN

Subscriber, Sask.—There is no provincial law regulating the setting out of poison for gophers, therefore, it is lawful to do so at any time, but under the criminal code a person is liable for any damage that may result from his action in this respect. The game ordinance prohibits the use of poison for the killing of any fur-bearing animals at any time but the term fur-bearing animal is restricted to mink, fisher, marten, otter, muskrat and beaver.

### COUCH OR QUACK GRASS

Subscriber, Minotnas.—Couch or quack grass is of two kinds in this country. There is the imported variety, *Triticum repens*, which is light green in color and the native, *Agropyrum glaucum*, which is blue green in color. The imported variety is more difficult to eradicate than the native but both are very noxious weeds.

### LIABILITY FOR NOTE

Subscriber, Sask.—A gives B a note for \$125 due in six months. B endorses note to C, and C places it in bank for collection. Just before it is due B notifies A to pay it to him, A also received notice from the bank that his note in

favor of B and C was held by them for collection. A is not positively sure but he thinks he did not receive this notice until after he had sent B his cheque for \$100 marked to apply on note for \$125, which he did on due date of note. The first time A met B after receiving above notice from the bank, he asked B about it and received the reply that B had paid C in full and redeemed the note. A gave B wheat for the balance of the note, B giving A a written acknowledgment of having received payment and promised to return the note as soon as he received it from the bank. A never received note from B but having written receipt for money did not worry. Well, after three years A gets notice from C's solicitor to pay the note at once, and upon writing C obtains the reply that B had never paid him anything. That he, C had left the note with the bank for collection and at length had turned it over to his solicitor. Ever since A's talk with B about the matter he had heard not anything at all about the note. C admits that he did not write and if the bank sent notices, they were not received. Is A liable to C for note and interest, if so has he any redress from B, who is worth nothing but his homestead which the laws of Saskatchewan preserve to him? What course would you advise A to take?

Ans.—A is liable unless he can show by arrangement between B and C, it was agreed that the note should be B's property and that B should have the right to collect it. A can sue B.

### OAT SHRINKAGE

Subscriber, Zelma, Sask.—What will the shrinkage on oats be, kept one year? Can some reader answer?

### IMPORTS FROM BRITAIN

Will you kindly tell me where I can get information regarding the amount of manufactured garments and material imported into Canada from Great Britain.

Ans.—Monthly reports entitled, "Imports for Consumption" are published monthly at Ottawa, and are all combined in an annual report. These reports can be secured from the department of customs at Ottawa, and will give full information on the subject you write about.

## VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinaries have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of \$1.00.

### INJURED HOOF

Subscriber, Man.—(1) Have a mare which ran a nail through sole of foot last June. A veterinary attended her till the foot was healed up. The mare is quite lame and a new hoof has started to grow. (2) Should the old hoof be split in three to allow the new one more freedom? (3) How long before mare is able to work?

Ans.—(1) Apply the following blister around top of hoof:

Cantharides, 1 dram.

Vaseline, 6 drams.

Rub a little well in every two weeks.

(2) The old hoof should not be split.

(3) Six months, or perhaps more.

### STERILE COW

W. G. S., Estevan, Sask.—(1) Cow is thin in flesh but milks well. Everything I feed her seems to go into milk but she stays thin, and I cannot get her with calf. She formerly had two calves. Last one came about the 15th of May and she comes into heat every three weeks regularly and the bull serves her every time without result. Formerly she was with calf after being served once by this bull and he serves all the other cows with good results and is in good condition. She seems healthy otherwise. (2) Weak colt is thin in flesh and still sucks. The mare is in good condition and has plenty of milk. I feed her three gallons of oats a day. She runs on good pasture and is

not worked hard but she lost milk three weeks before she foaled. The colt was very weak when dropped and could not stand. I fed him raw eggs and milk and he picked up soon. I now feed him a fair sized handful of oats a day.

Ans.—(1) Have your cow examined by a veterinary as she may be a tubercular subject. (2) Let the colt continue sucking the mare and once a day in his feed give him one teaspoon of sulphate of iron and half a teaspoonful of pulverized nuxvomica.

### HAS ABNORMAL STOMACH

Subscriber, Ituna, Sask.—(1) Work horse, four years old, not used for service, swells at sheath and an enlargement is formed in the front of penis while resting over week ends. (2) Gelding two years old next grass, was stabled last winter with two fillies same age. Does not thrive. Has been running out all summer and has an abnormal stomach.

Ans.—(1) If possible have him examined by a veterinary, but in the meantime thoroughly examine the penis yourself and wash well. Examine the urithra, as there may be what is commonly called a bean at the point of the penis. After washing apply sweet oil. (2) Give the gelding one and one-half pint of linseed oil to which add six drams of turpentine. This is to be given on empty stomach. After the purgative has operated give once in feed night and morning, one teaspoonful of sulphate of iron.

## NO HOT AIR

BUT

## STRAIGHT FACTS

ABOUT THE



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**ANOTHER SHIRT** from your dealer absolutely free of any charge to you **IF IT RIPS.**

3½ yards best material to each shirt. Extremely large body, and long sleeves, roomy, comfortable, serviceable, easy to work in.

**H. B. K. BUTTONS** sewed on by hand—Cannot come off.

**H. B. K. BUTTON HOLES** bar-tacked—Cannot break.

**H. B. K. SEAMS** all double stitched and anchored—Cannot rip.

Extremely large body and long sleeves.

For Sale by the Leading Dealers  
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**HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO.,  
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**Shirtmakers to  
The Workingman.**

One of Manitoba's oldest pioneers passed away Sept. 15th. in the person of James Clouston at the home of W. F. Brough, 158 Smithfield avenue, Seven Oaks. The late Mr. Clouston was 82 years of age. Born at Headingly on a farm in 1848, he has lived all his life in this province. The deceased was widely known throughout the province and many an interesting tale he told of the troublous times of the Riel rebellion.



# Poultry

## POULTRY HOUSES

Not a few find it difficult to get a plan for a poultry house that suits them, and all kinds of structures and super-structures are put up, and devised in which to house the poor biddy. To aggravate these conditions most "expert" poultrymen and teachers advise, and differ over, a whole lot of internal fixtures none of which ought ever to go inside a poultry house, unless it is one for fancy birds, and that can have the constant care and attention of an attendant. The moment a farmer puts up or puts in any of these permanent flat roosts, approaches to nests, dropping boards, trap nests and forty and one other things so often prescribed, just so sure, after the novelty has worn off a little, they will all become catchers of filth and nesting places for vermin, and hinderers of keeping clean and free from disease and parasites. We know this, for we have "been there" more than once, and we have seen much more than we experienced.

It does us no good, either, for experts or others to lecture the average farmer and tell him what he "ought" to do. He does what he can, as a rule, and is gradually doing better or trying to, and that is the end of it. Show him some simple way in which he can improve his stock, or buildings, or other surroundings and no man is more willing to try to improve by it than he, but advise complicated, impractical things and add "ought" to it, and nine times out of ten there will be "nothing doing," principally because circumstances, in a large per cent. of the cases, are against him.

Now we have seen many poultry houses and poultry establishments, and we know of no better house for rich and poor alike, than a plain 4 to 5 feet high in the rear, 7 to 9 feet front, shed roof house.

The man who sold the highest priced fancy eggs last year—thousands of them at \$2 each—keeps those same birds in one of these plain houses. His are built 4 feet high in the back, and 7 feet in front, 18 feet deep, 9 feet wide. We prefer 5

feet in the rear unless the 4 feet is put on a foot or so of cement or other underpinning, and enough higher in the front to insure good slant to the roof. We like 16 feet for length too, as this lumber cuts better than larger lengths. Fourteen feet is all right, but the building would have to be longer for a given number of birds.

This building should always be on high dry ground, if an artificial raise has to be made by hauling in earth. It should always face the south, of course, and have ample windows there.

For ventilation, which is all important, we like at least a few large panels of tightly drawn cloth. If single cloth is used, we think two panels in different or opposite parts of the house, not larger than 1½ feet by 2 or 3 feet, will do for a small hen house. When a part of the south front is made of cloth, and it is an excellent plan, both for light and pure air, the cloth should be white and double; that is, one part drawn tightly inside the studding and the other on the outside, making a dead air space that keeps out the cold, but lets ample pure dry air through. We have seen these pretty far north and in very cold weather where all was sweet and clean inside and cosy and comfortable.

When it comes to nests and roosts we have so often expressed ourselves as friendly to the plain round roost hung from the ceiling by wire; and the portable single box nests with nothing else inside but dusting box, that we hardly need repeat it. We like a plastered wall inside, but a smoothly sealed one will do if frequently whitewashed. In either case there should be a dry dead air space between the two walls to prevent frost and keep out cold in winter and heat in summer.—Ex.

## NOTES AT EDMONTON FAIR

There are certainly many things of interest to be seen at a big fair, especially to people who have been outside for a few years. The city people and those

farmers in the immediate neighborhood of cities, do the fair year after year and find a sameness. They do not realize that there is something to be learnt in almost everything one meets. On my return journey, the train was crowded and I found myself seated with a bunch of those who make their living by selling to the fair visitors. They pronounced Edmonton a good town, because they took away money. They had never seen a fair having so good a wind up day, though they admitted the prospect on Monday and Tuesday was gloomy, and one more day's rain would have killed the fair. Three days of rain, however, would have been exceptional in Sunny Alberta. After having seen these men with their jewellery stands and noticed their quickness in making sales, and their dexterity in making and engraving jewellery, and the fact that they simply pushed their business for all it was worth, then hearing them discuss the prospects for a homesteader:—"There was no money in homesteading. It was simply a case of eighteen months thrown away making victims for the insane asylum." One of them had put in eight straight months on an American homestead, and had eaten his savings in the first seven and lived on his memories the eighth. Another was wintering on South African Scrip land and had invested his savings again in Indian scrip.

One could not help thinking that if the homesteader would push his business for all it was worth, not be satisfied with eighteen months on it, nor with a paltry thirty acres of breaking done, just make all he could in all ways connected with his farming, just take a leaf from the book of the fakir, I believe if that same bunch of "man workers" became land workers with equal vim, there would be money in it for them.

The special attractions at the fair cost the exhibition board a large sum of money. It is looked at as an investment to draw the crowd and not from an educational standpoint. Yet we find it good. What woman can sit watching these acrobats, etc., and not have her household worries forgotten. What farmer, who has become cold and grey in worrying over his dried-out, gopher-eaten crop, does not feel invigorated mentally and feel like bracing up physically, watching the trick bicyclist, the graceful supple figures of

the tumblers and trapeze actors? We may not do likewise but we may exercise some of the stiffness from our joints. No doubt the small boy or girl will practice turning summersaults or swinging from a bar, both exercises being good for lungs and other weak spots. Then too, the thrills, the excitement of a closely run horse race; the music of the bands; the influence of the crowds of people, all have a stimulating effect on the entire system.

Of course the stock raiser learns something touching his special line. The poultry man, the dog fancier, all are out to get points to improve their work. The fair boards have something yet to learn of women's work at fairs. No fair board is quite a success that does not include two or three practical women. The judges too, do not seem to understand judging bread, biscuits, preserves and pickles. Practical housekeepers could tell them a few things about these things, though it is not always the women who can bake nice bread, that can tell how and why the prize tickets should be placed.

The many churches having refreshment booths on the grounds speaks well for the enthusiasm of their women workers, but not so well for the religion and business heads of the men members. It is true each booth would show a good balance on hand, but of course no account was taken of the cash invested in the contributed cakes, etc. No account was taken of the volunteer help. Each woman's time means something. Each woman's cake has a cash value, but it is also worth something to be able to obtain fresh, clean, home-made foods.

The manufacturers' exhibits pleased me most. One tannery company had such a beautiful display of rugs, robes, coats and leather. Another company exhibited electrical cooking utensils, and we hope the day will come when they come our way. Then the exhibit of concrete tiles and mantels; the furniture and the Western prepared pickles of all descriptions, vinegar etc., the lard and packing house products and the manufactures from our various grains. It seems as though we ought to soon be rid of the cry, that it is the freight that makes everything so dear. The exhibit of British Columbia fruits should teach a lesson to the Ontario fruit grower.

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EATON Price

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19-516. Children's Combinations, ribbed merino, wool and cotton mixture, natural color, high neck, buttoned front, long sleeves, ankle length.

EATON Price

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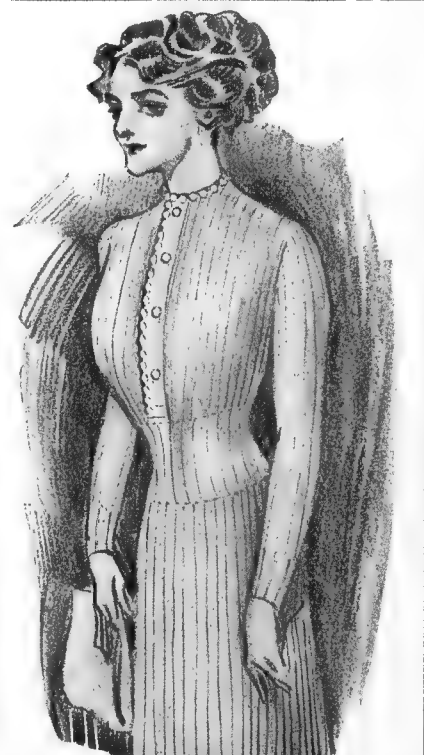
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# Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by Margaret

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Telephone—Sherbrooke 870

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 \*\*\*\*\*

## OBJECTS

To maintain the Girls' Club Room.  
 To scatter Sunshine everywhere.  
 To feed and clothe some hungry child.  
 To gratify the wish of some invalid.

## THE CHILDREN'S VOICES

Through the softly falling twilight,  
 Come the children from the play,  
 Telling, in their eager voices,  
 Of a bright and pleasant day.

Blessed children! In the future,  
 When the years have come and gone,  
 How we'll long to hear their prattle—  
 Every happy, merry tone.

Let us make their home so happy,  
 Whilst they're still within our care,  
 That they'll always think of home-life  
 As the spot where all was fair.

## THE WINTER'S WORK

Dear Friends:—The Sunshine Fresh Air Work will soon be over and already we are making great preparations for the winter work. Thousands of garments will be necessary to take care of the work this year. The Guild has grown beyond my wildest dreams and there is scarcely a day that does not bring in a dozen new workers all anxious and delighted to help share our burdens. The Magazine Bureau will help greatly this year. The paper pattern exchange has already proved a help. Any mother or girl wanting

advice on matters of dress or how to cut up and make the various garments can have all necessary help at the Bon Accord or by writing to me. Dressmaking is also part of the work.

There are a number of garments, pinafores, rompers, night-dresses, etc., laces (crochet) on sale. Children's dresses also will be on hand and will be sold at moderate prices, profits will go to help the Sunshine work. The girls are preparing to have a great time at the formal opening which will take place at an early date. Thousands of books and magazines are necessary to furnish the Sunshine libraries through the country and to send out to cheer our lonely ones in camps, on farms, and also at Headquarters.

I cannot close without thanking my loving readers for their kindly and loving support.

Never a call has gone unanswered and one and all sent with such willing and delightful messages. In taking up the winter work with such true and devoted friends my task is light, the burden being shared by so many.

MARGARET.

## A NEW BRANCH

My heart was gladdened yesterday by three dear girls who came into Sunshine and brought two dollars with them that they had made by giving some little entertainment to their young friends. The time is now drawing near when much help will be necessary and I hope the example set by these dear children will be followed by many Sunshiners through the country and thus help to scatter the sunshine on many darkened lives. God bless their efforts and help on the Sunshine work.

## THE CONSTANT COMPANION

When all the heart of me is sore with trouble,  
 And all the day is dark and drear with dread,  
 And all the way is rough with thorn and stubble,  
 And sorrow follows every path I tread,  
 What would befall me, did no heavenly hand  
 Uphold me as I cross the weary land?

When the snow wraps the world to white effacement,  
 And death hangs low in elemental frost,  
 When the blast blows to bitterest abasement,  
 And no light gleams, and all the signs are lost,  
 What would befall me, did no heavenly form  
 Unseen, unheard, go with me through the storm?

When azure heavens and sunshine make sweet weather,  
 And south winds curl about the blushing rose,  
 And love and joy and laughter sing together,  
 And when I wander, thither pleasure goes,  
 What would befall me, did no heavenly smile  
 Shed greater sunshine round me all the while?

—Harriet Prescott Spofford, in Christian Endeavor World.

## JUST A LITTLE

Ease the burden of the world  
 Just a little every day;  
 Let Joy's banner be unfurled  
 Over all life's thorny way.

There is waiting now for you  
 True and tender words to speak;  
 Some brave deed to haste and do,  
 Something to uplift the weak.

You may give a thought in smiles!  
 You may press a hand and bless—  
 Lead one to God's afterwhites  
 By a moment's tenderness.

## WANTED FOR SUNSHINE

Books, magazines, music, paper patterns, clothing of every description, babies

first clothing, books and shoes, Northern Messengers, Pleasant Hours, and readers to take "Emergency Fund" cards.

## GIFTS TO SUNSHINE

Parcel of clothing from Ingleside of pictures, frames and seven steel engravings for Girls' Club room. Very handsome paper and music stand, 24 parcels of clothing and papers, books etc.

## PAPERS ARE USEFUL

Dear Margaret:—I am sending you by to-day's mail a small bunch of Sunday School papers and a few Messengers, and cards. Although this donation is very small I hope it will help some one.

WELL WISHER.

Ninga.  
 Yes, indeed, the papers are a great delight to our children and in fact nothing is too small as they all fit in to some corner.

MARGARET.

## A LITTLE WORKER

Dear Margaret:—My little daughter has been reading your Sunshine page with great interest for a long time, and wished to help some of the dear children, and sent for a membership card in spring. She has been saving up her money since then and while she never received the card, I will send the money now, as I hope it will help to make some little child comfortable. She is seven years of age, but writes well and will write to you later when she has saved up more towards your good work. Enclosed find \$1.00 and a little ribbon.

MRS. WM. AGAR.

Ruddell, Sask.

Dear Nora and Dear Mother:—Many thanks for your loving letter. Let Nora write without waiting to save anything more. Believe me the letters are a great comfort to me and help me greatly in my work. It seems so wonderful to think of the child saving her ten cent pieces to help others and a dollar means a great deal of help.

MARGARET.

## WENT TO COUNTRY

A parcel of goods was sent in from Ingleside, Sask., to-day an application was received from a farmer's wife for clothing, the wishes of this dear friend will be carried out and the clothes sent to the country. Sorry I was from home when parcel was brought in but accept my hearty thanks for loving thought.

MARGARET.

## THE RIGHT KIND

Dear Margaret:—I see by some of the letters in the Sunshine page that you would like some Sunday School papers and cards, so I am sending you some. I can send more like them if they are the kind you want. I would like to be a member of your Sunshine Guild. I always read the Sunshine page in THE GUIDE. Wishing you every success.

AMY BURDETT.

Foxwarren, Man.

Dear Amy:—Hearty welcome to our Guild. I am sending card and button which I hope you will wear every day. New members must pay 5 cents for button. Many thanks for kind wishes. The papers and cards are just the kind needed.

MARGARET.

## GONE TO VANCOUVER

Dear Margaret:—I was sorry not to see you to say good-bye. I like Vancouver well and everything looks beautiful, the garden, flowers and fruit trees all are nice but sorry to say no Sunshine Guild and so many out here with no friends, how I wish you were here as there is a great work to be done. I went to see a sick woman here to-day and she had been very sick but had no Sunshine visitors. Write to me soon and God bless the Sunshine work. With kind regards to all Sunshine friends.

MRS. M. BAKER.

Mrs. Baker was the president of Weston neighborhood circle and left a short time ago for Vancouver. We have missed her kindly, cheerful spirit and all our Sunshiners will be delighted to hear from her. The true Sunshiner soon finds work ready for her kindly hands wherever she goes. I trust indeed before many days are over to open a branch at Vancouver.

MARGARET.

## CLOTHES WERE USED

Dear Margaret:—I hope you will be able to find use for the clothes here sent. They are old, but I have mended them up the best I could. They are things that we have grown out of mostly. We found them when we were housecleaning.

KATIE AVERILL.

Clanwilliam, Man. (aged 11)  
 A thousand thanks for the clothing, and all so nicely mended. Nothing is wasted at Sunshine not the tiniest scrap. Won't you try and form a branch of Sunshine?

MARGARET.

## HOME OR BUSINESS LIFE

Dear Margaret:—I thought I should like to write to ask your advice upon a certain matter which troubles me. Up to November last I have lived on at home with my parents, then it became necessary for either my sister (younger) or myself to leave home to earn a living for ourselves. After considerable talking and thinking over it I decided, being the elder of us, I would go out and earn my own living. I tried to obtain a post in business as I am thoroughly capable, and know a great deal of bookkeeping, etc. But I could not find one by correspondence, and the only thing that offered itself was the place I am in now, mothers' help, with several children in the family. I cannot say I am unhappy, or anything of that kind for the people I live with are very kind to me, and I am as one of themselves in the house; but I feel my rightful place is in some business. Anything to

do with business routine attracts me at once. Before I left home I kept my father's books, and had a great deal of responsibility on me, and several times he sent me away for—say a week—to do work for him. This work I love and I feel that, as I have to work for my living why not in the way which appeals to me. Now, am I asking too much if I ask your advice upon how I shall set to work to obtain such a post, as I am here with very little time to myself—one evening a week—and I take it that one month would be the usual time for leaving. I am a Christian and if only I could get into business where I could spend in church work I should be happy. Please forgive my long letter as I feel so depressed I must write to someone, and I feel sure that you will help me as you have helped so many.

WINNIE.

I quite understand your desire for a freer life that a business career offers, but think awhile before you change your present occupation as mother's help. You say the people you live with are very kind to you, and, reading between the lines of your letter, I can see that your depression does not come from your home surroundings. As regards your desire for a greater scope of Christian endeavor, surely to spread the sunshine of happiness on the little ones placed in your care gives you a wide field, wide enough, I feel sure for any Christian to fill. Are you sure, dear girl, that your depression does not arise from a superficial and selfish desire for excitement and outing? Look well within your heart before you make any change, into a world, which though offering more change and excitement offers at the same time greater temptations and responsibilities. You have plenty of time before you, at the same time I should confide your desire and intentions to your present employer and I feel sure she will give you every opportunity of fulfilling your ambitions. If you find that you cannot, write again and I will do my best to help. Write often to me.

MARGARET.

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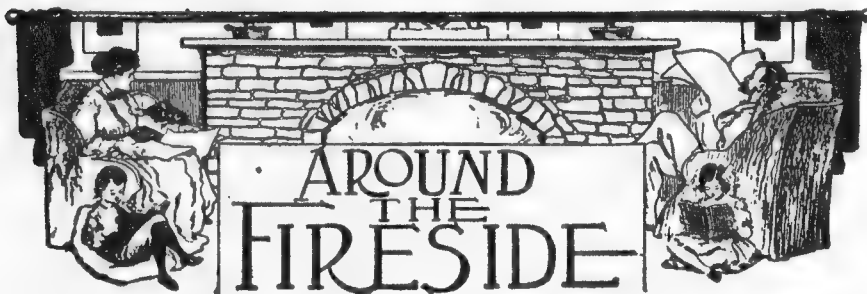
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## Those Fool Women

Perhaps never in the history of the race has the cause of woman, as separate from man, been so widely considered by both sexes, in solid earnestness, as at the present moment. In nearly every magazine and journal, in nearly every land, even within the darkened boundaries of the unspeakable Turk, the heathen Chinese and the dusky Jap, voluntary advocates of a wider scope and a greater measure for justice for women are found. Yet in our own land are many women still to be converted to a human knowledge of common justice and to the saving grace of an understanding or appreciation of the tenets of common humanity. There are women who weep over the demise of a bird, who shudder at the contact of a man's boot and a troublesome canine, who wax martial and furious at the bare thoughts of punishment overtaking a bawky horse, a thieving cat, a stubborn pig, or rebellious ox. Whatever isn't human awakes their ardent commiserations. They preen themselves upon their finer sensibility, their sweeter nature, and tenderer disposition and can work themselves into a semi-faint or hysterics as the publicity of the situation suggests, all on behalf of mercy to dumb animals. But when it comes to mercy for their own fellow-beings, they are deaf and dumb and blind to every need—to every appeal, and find ready excuses to justify climbing the fence and throwing stones at the suppliants for mercy.

A case in point is to hand in a controversy—allowance for woman versus man holding the purse and doling out pittance at his pleasure or caprice. It was stated by the affirmative that a wealthy clergyman, from year to year, calmly refused to make his wife any allowance whatever for pocket money, "as he was willing to pay for all goods purchased by her for the household, and during fifteen years he had never found cause to refuse acceptance of any bill contracted for by her, and as long as he was willing to pay and did pay, he could not see why she should want money." The utmost he could be brought to do was to hand her ten cents at a time to pay car-fare when he required her to make parish calls on his congregation—and often she should have taken extra car lines to reach the various houses, but had to walk because of no money for car fare and she would return home foot-sore and heart sick that her husband could be so mean. This account of the patient submission of woman to an inexorable caprice of man found light in a magazine a few weeks ago and the following letter shows how the clergyman's wife (not the clergyman) was put in the wrong by a woman for the "no allowance" regulation prevailing in their home:—

### A Little Bluffing

"Mr. Editor—I have tried to imagine myself in the place of the clergyman's wife who walked miles paying parish calls, and am sure this is just about what would happen:

"Clergyman—Mary, why didn't you call on some of our parishioners this afternoon?

"Mary (good naturedly)—Well, silly, think I'm going to walk? Behold the contents of my purse, will you? A yeast ticket and ten cents!

"And I think Mr. Clergyman is an unusual man if he wouldn't laugh and make it right, on the spot.

"Perhaps, as a bride of only three months' standing, I have no right to attempt to advise. However, I have found a little bluffing to go a long way in business and, so far, in matrimony as well, and I hope I can keep up the habit

of joking off small disagreements. The best of husbands will occasionally forget to leave money. Why not take it for granted that he intended to be just, and make a joke of demanding it?

"Women are inclined to take things too seriously, I am afraid. The money question is a ridiculous one, apt to become troublesome and even tragic if not settled early, but, like a great many other troubles, can be easily ridiculed out of existence. I couldn't laugh if my husband got drunk or became dishonest. Just let him try to be domineering, though, and I can be impudent, and manage to get the joke on him. What's a woman's brain good for if she can't outwit one man?"

And still—"Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

Now suppose our clergyman were an "unusual man" and "didn't laugh or make it right?" "The best of husbands will forget to leave money sometimes" is the way she disposes of the clergyman, who systematically and persistently refused to give money for 15 years. "Women are inclined to take



Prairie Comfort

things too seriously"—"Money question is a ridiculous one and can be ridiculed out of existence," and she "couldn't laugh if her husband were dishonest." Poor thing; she evidently thinks it honest for a husband to cheat his wife out of her earnings. She can also be "impudent" on occasion and quite plainly prides herself on being "brainy" in "out-witting one man." She blames the clergyman's wife for not being "impudent" and in not "out-witting a man." She does not blame the clergyman in that his practice of injustice renders him a fit subject for "outwitting." I say woman's worst foe is—the other woman.

And we say this is an era of progress, of social advancement, of emancipation, and yet we haven't outgrown the propensities "of bluffing, of impudence, of out-witting" in the most sacred relations of human life—marriage.

### BUSINESS METHODS

(By T. W. S.)

A New York girl was traveling in Ireland. Her party decided to ride

donkeys over a bit of country in the neighborhood of the Lakes of Killarney. The city girl, never having ridden a donkey, was timid, and when riding along a precipice she requested the Irish guide to take her hand, which he did with evident willingness.

When the party was ready to leave their guide, he collected his fees, asking from the New York girl a sum much in excess of what he asked from the others. She protested, as did some Dublin women in the party who overheard him. These told Pat that they were ashamed of his effort to impose upon an American. Pat seemed astonished at their ignorance of business methods. "Too much, is it?" he cried; "and me holding her hand all that time!"

### "HAVING COMPANY"

(Elizabeth Caruthers in Good Housekeeping.)

Our all-the-year-round home is in a delightful summer resort, directly on the ocean side. Consequently, from June to October, we are besieged with company. Tired friends and relatives decide to "spend a week or two with Elizabeth, it's so lovely at D—."

In my better moments I am glad that I have it within my power to furnish rest and refreshment for the weary populace, but there are days when I feel that such self-sacrifice is not required of me, nor of any other woman who is her own maid of all work.

Last summer, from the third of July to the middle of September, our home was given up to summer company of all ages, from the boy of 19 to the dear lady of 69, who, by the way, was the most helpful and the least troublesome of all. (Here's to the woman who has learned her lesson!)

I have tried to solve the problem of why it is that one more in the house

Our well-fattened vacationists were not unkind, only thoughtless; but they caused me to prepare for myself a list of resolutions which I shall rigidly observe on my rare visits, even though by so doing I lose an extra coat of tan or gain one less pound. I give them for the benefit of those who are addicted to the visiting habit:

First: I shall never allow my hostess to guess that the food she has prepared is not to my liking—even though that food be fried liver. I shall eat it (horrible thought!) or perish in the attempt.

Second: I shall never leave any of my personal belongings about her house. They shall be replaced in my own room at whatever cost to myself.

Third: I shall not sit idly rocking in the next room or on the piazza, calling out curious questions, or try to carry on any conversation whatsoever while my hostess washes the dishes in the kitchen, because this necessitates her coming to the door to hear what I have to say. I shall, instead, wipe said dishes for her, and what is more, I shall put them, when dry, in their proper places, which I shall take pains to learn.

Fourth: I shall each day take some small duty off her hands, such as dusting and tidying the living room, or sweeping and dusting the front hall.

Fifth: I shall take pains to impress upon my hostess that I have come to see her at least as much as the town or the scenery.

Sixth: When I offer my help with the housework I shall do it determinedly, with the intention of being of real assistance, not half-heartedly, with the secret hope that it will be rejected.

Seventh: I shall make some return for my entertainment, either by a definite invitation, or by some appropriate gift.

Eighth: I shall never visit without a direct and definite invitation, and shall never overstay my time.

### THE MEMORY

Down the little crooked street that went to meet the sea,  
The torn nets were drying on the grass.  
She was mending at the old nets; she never looked at me—  
On a blue September morning, with the west wind blowing free;  
She never raised her head to watch me pass.  
'Tis all I took away with me—a blue September morning.  
The little street, the green grass and one girl's scorning.

I've forgotten my father's house, the house that saw me born,  
Forgot my mother's blessing at the last;  
There's nothing but the old nets, tangled like and torn,  
And the head that bent above them, yellow-colored as the corn,  
That never raised to watch me as I passed.  
I wish I'd be forgetting it—a blue September morning,  
The blowing grass, the torn nets and one girl's scorning.

### REBUKED

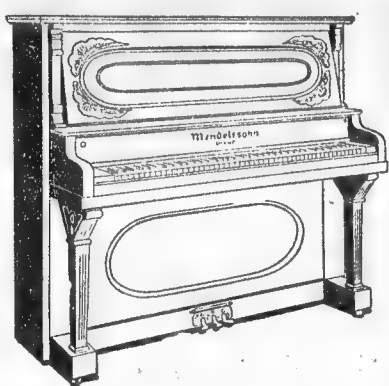
By L. H. W.

An elderly and benevolent clergyman, a man nearer seventy than sixty, was recently crossing the continent after a winter spent in California. Just in front of him sat a young girl of thirteen or fourteen, utterly unprovided with reading matter or occupation of any kind. For twenty-four hours she sat listlessly looking out of the window. Then the kind-hearted minister could bear it no longer. Selecting a couple of magazines and a book, he leaned forward, placed them on the seat beside her and said, "Wouldn't you like something to read?" She drew herself up stiffly and replied, "Sir, if you annoy me in this way again I shall appeal to the conductor to protect me."

### STAYING UP

He was quite smart for one so young, this little Eskimo;  
Once he was ordered off to bed, and did not want to go.  
He rubbed his eyes in thoughtful mood, and slowly shook his head.  
"Oh, father, let me play at least a fortnight more," he said.  
—Alonzo Rice.





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### THE AMERICAN HUSBAND

(By Mrs. G. P.)

A friend of mine was staying at a hotel at Stratford-on-Avon. She was alone with the landlady one morning when the latter remarked, "It must be a fine thing to be a woman in America!"

"Why do you say that?" asked my friend, laughing.

"I've been in this house twenty years," replied the woman. "My husband is often away and my daughter and I have to carry up the boxes (trunks). In all those twenty years I never knew a man to offer to help us except an American, and I never knew an American to stand by and let us do it. It must be heaven for a woman to live in America!"

### A PROBLEM IN THREES

If three little houses stood in a row,  
With never a fence to divide;  
And if each little house had three little maids

At play in the garden wide;  
And if each little maid had three little cats

(Three times three times three);

And if each little cat had three little kits,

How many kits would there be?  
And if each little maid had three little friends

With whom she loved to play;  
And if each little friend had three little dolls

In dresses and ribbons gay;  
And if friends and dolls and cats and kits

Were all invited to tea,  
And none of them should send regrets,  
How many guests would there be?

—The Child's Hour

### TAKING A BATH IN FINLAND

When the boys in Finland want to take a bath this is the way they do it:

In the first place, it is very, very cold



No. 8555—Boy's Blouse.

The illustration shows a blouse for the growing boy, cut on easy, comfortable lines, and adaptable to the washable suitings, such as linen and percale. The sleeves are made in the regulation way and the neck is finished by the popular turn-down collar attached to a band. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes, 6 to 12 years. The 8 year size requires 2 yds. of 36 inch material.

### HOW TO SECURE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to The Pattern Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg; and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for misses or children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers.

## Why, What Delicious Tea!

Do you mind telling me what kind it is?  
Not at all. I always use it. It is



That is not a make-believe conversation. It shows why the use of Blue Ribbon Tea spreads. Try it. If you don't find it perfectly satisfactory your grocer will promptly refund your money.

in Finland, and the bathroom is not in the house at all, but in a building quite separate.

It is a round building, about the size of an ordinary room. There are no windows, so light and air can only come in when the door is open.

Inside, benches are built all along the wall, and in the center is a great pile of loose stones. Early in the morning wood is brought in, and a great vessel standing near the stones is filled with water.

Then some one cuts ever so many birch switches, and these are placed on the floor of the bath house. Next, the fire is made under the stones, and it burns all the morning. In the afternoon, when the stones are very hot, the fire is put out, the place is swept clean and all is ready.

The boys undress in their houses, and run to the bath house. As it is generally thirty degrees below zero, you may be sure they do it in double-quick time.

As soon as they are in the bath house, they shut the door tight, and begin to throw water on the hot stones. This, of course, makes the steam rise. More water is thrown on and there is more steam, until the place is quite full.

And now comes the part that I think you boys would not like at all. Each boy takes a birch switch and falls to whipping his companions. This is to make the blood circulate, and, though it is a real hard whipping, no one objects, but all think it great fun. At last, looking like a lot of boiled lobsters, they all rush out, have a roll in the snow, and make for home.—The Daily Star.

It is easy to tell newly married couples nowadays by the divorce-papers sticking out of their pockets.

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**WHAT DOES IT MEAN?**

It does not matter what it means, poor heart!

The dear Lord knows; to bear it is your part,

Nor think some strange thing happens unto you,

Which He would not allow so if he knew.

He does know. In His all-wise Fatherhood

He knows it, and allows it for your good.

He is not hard; you do not think He is

When in the dark you find your hand in His;

When it was light, you tried to walk alone,

And through the strength He gave you all your own.

You did not ask what that last blessing meant;

Just smiled and took it, satisfied, content.

You did not think it strange. You thought He knew,

And planned the sweet surprise that came to you.

Tried one, then do you take life's sweet and good,

Yet cannot trust that tender Fatherhood,

But think it makes mistakes where'er it sends

Some hindrance which your eager haste offends?

Or when he lets the wicked plot you harm,

And stir a whirlwind when you seek a calm,

You think it strange, this trial swift and keen,

And in your weakness ask, "What does it mean?"

I think the language of God's heart would read:

"I love my child, I note his slightest need;

I long to prosper him in all his ways,

To give him quiet nights and peaceful days;

But if I do, he'll loose himself from me,

By own outstretched hand he will not wait to see;

I'll place a hindering wall before his feet;

There he will wait, and there we two will meet.

I do it not in wrath for broken laws

Or wilful disobedience, but because,

I want him nearer, and I cannot wait,

For him to come, for he might wander late.

My child will wonder, will not understand;

Still half in doubt, he'll clasp my outstretched hand,

But when at last upon my heart he leans,

He will have ceased to wonder what it means."

**LOST**

The hand hung heavy, and the eyes were wide,

And all the courts of life stood null and bare,

And the priest praying at the bedside chair

Rose and beheld the sinner—"He hath died

Mumbling the bones of vice, God's grace denied,

His foot upon perdition's final stair.

Eaten of wormy darkness and despair:

Lost, with the loss that always shall abide.

Lost. And the spirit from its changing shell,

Thro' the sheer gulf of fire that burns like frost,

Plunged to the bourn of night and polar hell,

Moaning; and straight and heapy dark was crost

By a soft splendor, and a whisper fell,

"Lo, I have found the sheep which I had lost."

—Canon Langbridge.

**GLIMPSES OF HEAVEN**

(Joseph Hamilton)

A heavy leaden cloud may overspread the whole heaven on a winter day; and for a time we do not see and do not think of the glory above the cloud. But sometimes we have seen a little rent made in the dark cloud, and through that little rent we have a glimpse of the light and

glory beyond. So our life, very often, is overspread by a heavy cloud of unbelief; we are hemmed round; we are shut in; our visions are all of the earth; that dark cloud shuts off all sights of heaven. But there are times when a little rent is made in this heavy cloud of our unbelief. When, for instance, one whom we have known and loved takes his flight to a better world, he cleaves this cloud of unbelief as he passes upward, and through that little rent in the cloud we catch a glimpse of the heavenly glory.

In that wonderful book written by Mrs. Stowe, Uncle Tom is represented as lying through the night on the floor just outside the room where Eva lay dying. Being questioned as to why he lay there, Uncle Tom said, "The Bridegroom may come at midnight, and I want to be ready, for when Miss Eva goes, the pearly gates will be opened so wide that we shall see into the glory." Not bad theology, poor Uncle Tom. At such times we do see into the glory, and our faith is confirmed in the reality of the world unseen.

**LIFE'S COMMON THINGS**

The things of every day are all so sweet,

The morning meadows wet with dew;

The dance of daisies in the noon, the blue

Of far-off hills where twilight shadows lie,

The night with all its tender mystery of sound

And silence, and God's starry sky!

O! life—the whole life—is far too fleet,

The things of every day are all so sweet.

The common things of life are all so dear,

The walking in the warm half-gloom

To find again the old familiar room,

The scents and sights and sounds that never tire,

The homely work, the plans, the lilt of baby's laugh,

The crackle of the open fire;

The waiting, then the footsteps coming near,

The opening door, the handclasp and the kiss,

Is heaven not, after all, the now and here?

The common things of life are all so dear.

**HOUSEHOLD****To Wash Voile**

Soak the goods in luke warm salt and water to set the color. Then remove and wash carefully in warm soft water with pure white soap. Wring carefully and rinse. Make a thin starch and, if the goods is dark, put in plenty of blueing, as it helps to hide the starch. Iron before it is quite dry.

**New Tinware**

If new tinware be rubbed over with fresh lard and thoroughly heated in the oven before it is used it will never rust afterwards, no matter how much it is put in water.

For cleaning stained tinware borax produces the best results.

If the teapot or coffee-pot is discolored on the inside, boil it in a strong solution of borax for a short time and all its brightness will return.

**To Drive Flies from the House**

Saturate small cloths with oil of sassafras and lay them in windows and doors. The flies will soon leave.

**To Fumigate a Room**

To remove bad odor from a room burn a piece of dried orange peel on a hot stove or old tin. The odor will disappear, leaving a pleasant one in its place. Burned coffee is also effective.

The candy counter in a drug store was much patronized by a number of school girls and boys. One boy boasted that he often spent his entire week's allowance at that counter. He did not eat all the candy himself, but generously gave a share of it to his companions. Then he was obliged to run in debt for pencils and paper, and would borrow car fare from his comrades, and be tardy in repaying them. Is there not a flaw in the honesty of a boy who spends lavishly with one hand in foolish self-indulgence and misplaced generosity, while, with the other hand he contracts debts that he feels under no obligation to settle?

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# Manufacturers Issue Challenge

Annual Convention at Vancouver Determines to Fight  
Farmers Demands at Ottawa

[Associated Press Report].

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 20.—“This occasion is unique in that it marks the first time in thirty-nine years of activity that the association has met in annual session west of Winnipeg,” said President Hendry of the Manufacturers' association in to-day's first session of the convention of the body. Two special trains brought 300 delegates from the east, while some 200 from all parts of British Columbia joined them here. The first convention day was marked by an able and exhaustive address by President Hendry, in which he made a vigorous plea for a continuance of a preferential tariff in favor of the old country and the colonies, the desirability of Canada preserving the right she now exercises of making her own trade treaties, and strongly opposed to reciprocity with the United States.

## Made-in-Canada Campaign.

The committee advised that large corporations in the building line employ Canadian architects, who, in turn, should favor materials from Dominion establishments. It was suggested that Canada join the international convention for the protection of industries, so that the patents of Canadian inventors would automatically receive twelve months' protection in subscribing countries. It was reported that a select number of employment agencies in the old country had been listed for the benefit of members of the association.

## Want Protective Tariff

In accordance with the annual custom, the association will this year go on record by a formal resolution in favor of the maintenance of a protective tariff. Additional interest will be attached to the coming reaffirmation of this principle, owing to the agitation among the farmers of the prairie provinces in favor of reciprocity with the United States, and which took concrete form by the presentation of a series of memorials to Sir Wilfrid Laurier during his recent western tour. This agitation, it seems to be well understood, is viewed with no little concern by the manufacturing interests. The tariff question, with which reciprocity is also bound up, will really be the live topic of this week's proceedings. The association, as an organization, is opposed to any general reduction in the tariff and will make itself clearly understood to the Dominion government and the country at large.

The recent invitation of the United States government to Canada to resume negotiations for a reciprocity arrangement has been accepted. The invitation came direct from President Taft. So important does the Manufacturers' association regard the event, that its tariff committee recently persuaded the executive council to appoint a special committee, which was entrusted with the task of drafting a memorial embodying the views of the association for submission to the Dominion government. The special committee has already prepared its report, which, however, has not yet been, and may never be made public. The formal resolution, to be submitted to the members to-morrow or Thursday, will likely be based on the report of this special committee. There is no doubt it will be unanimously adopted.

## Western Farmer and Reciprocity

In regard to the attitude of the western farmer in regard to reciprocity with the United States a noteworthy opinion was elicited from W. K. Hoyer, a manufacturer of Toronto. He said: “I cannot see how any intelligent man can favor any downward revision of the tariff. It is the policy of protection that has built up Canadian industries and has contributed largely to the development of the country. Of course, I realize conditions have changed and that changes are necessary from time to time to meet the new conditions.”

Like opinions were expressed by C. O. L. Wilson, of Ingersoll; Henry Bertram, of Dundas; A. H. Stratton, of

Peterbro', and T. F. Matthews, of Peterbro'.

## Second Day's Meeting

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 21.—Practically rejecting a resolution to conduct a campaign of education along tariff policy lines, but at the same time expressing the hope that the Dominion government would not overthrow the present fiscal arrangements in favor of those making for free trade, the Canadian Manufacturers' association today debated the most important features of the present situation with respect to free trade and protection.

“Let us not listen to a sectional parochial, little meeting of grain growers,” said C. S. Phillips, of Montreal, in urging that no discussion of the issues be undertaken at the present time.

“The less said now, the better,” remarked A. Saunders, of Goderich, Ont.

It was adopting this idea of silence for the immediate present that the convention decided not to make any move toward instructing its tariff committee to go ahead with a campaign along protectionist lines. The debate came at the close of the reception of the tariff committee's report. It was to the effect that the committee mentioned undertake the duty of issuing pamphlets laying the tariff situation before the citizens of Canada, especially those in the agricultural districts, and that a select committee meet their representative body for the purpose of taking up the whole issue.

## Decided to Wait

H. J. Waddie, of Hamilton, proposed the resolution and R. A. Robertson seconded it. While nothing in it specifically stated that protection was to be laid before the people as a desirable policy yet that was the understanding and the entire debate during the session was not centered on whether protection was needed or not, but rather as to whether the association should advance protectionist arguments now or wait until the opening of parliament before attempting to meet the memorials recently laid before Premier Laurier by the farmers of the middle west. The supporters of the “wait” idea won, and an amendment to leave the whole question in the hands of the committee to do as was thought best took the place of the resolution, which was withdrawn.

In the debate on the tariff situation the chief speakers were: H. J. Waddie, of Hamilton; P. W. Ellis, Toronto; R. A. Robertson, Hamilton; B. T. Rogers, Vancouver; C. R. McCullough, Hamilton; A. Saunders, Goderich; C. S. J. Phillips, Montreal; A. Fleming, Toronto; R. H. Alexander, Vancouver and the association's tariff expert, R. W. Breadner.

## Farmers Need Instruction

Mr. Waddie, who was responsible for the unsuccessful resolution for a tariff educational campaign, said the farmers needed the lesson the most. He thought many good chances for a discussion had been missed by the manufacturers on their way across the prairies. There the free trade germ had been started, and with the advent of so many free traders from the Old Country, who found the present tariff conditions in this young land rather irksome, the doctrines of free trade would be largely spread unless a counter campaign was carried on. The farmers evidently thought that they were being “soaked” for the benefit of the manufacturers' interests, and it was the duty of the latter to demonstrate that this was not so.

## Favored Conference

P. W. Ellis, Toronto, thought that it would be wiser if the manufacturers would take some action to hold a conference with the agricultural interests with a view to arriving at some amicable arrangement as to the tariff. With a spirit of unity and peace there was no reason why a solution could not be secured. At the present time, some of the free traders, such as one man in Portage la Prairie, declared that the 7,000,000 people in Canada should not

be taxed \$100,000,000, but they did not go on to say as to what they proposed doing to raise the money necessary for the improvements demanded in the Dominion, and they did not offer any changes to the present policy of tariffs prevailing in the country. He was sure that nothing could be gained by a milk-and-water policy and a strong campaign for education along protectionist lines was the very thing that should be encouraged.

R. A. Robertson, Hamilton, said he did not favor high protection and noticed a complaint against the frequent cries throughout the western trip of “I am a high protectionist,” and “We want more protection.” In his opinion, instead of starting a campaign to spread the doctrines of protection, it would be wiser to approach the farmers with a little sugar coating and hold a conference with them “for the general good.” It could, perhaps, be termed, “a conference for the discussion of ways and means for maintaining the revenue of the country.”

Other delegates thought that as free trade was coming so strongly to the front in the prairie towns, the manufacturers should do something in active opposition.

That the association should not commit itself at the present time was the contention of A. Saunders, of Goderich.

## Wanted Secrecy

R. H. Alexander, Vancouver, asked that the whole discussion be omitted from the records of the association and the press, but it was agreed this could not be done.

In further discussion of the tariff committee's report, read by Mr. Ellis, Toronto, Mr. Ellis said: “The manufacturers felt very nervous when the tariff question was being considered with the United States. We do not like to feel that at any time our interests can be jeopardized by the granting to other countries of minimum tariffs.”

C. R. McCulloch asked what effect the thirteen minimum tariff concessions made by Canada to the United States had produced, and if the industries interested were notified. He considered it a decidedly dangerous situation whereby a covert act, the duty could be changed to work a hardship on the manufacturers.

R. W. Breadner, the association's tariff expert, replied to the effect that the industries interested in the tariff concessions made by Canada to the United States, had not received notification, when the changes were proposed. He went on to explain that the governor-in-council could apply the intermediate rate without notifying the industries affected. Asked what general reduction the intermediate tariff would create, he said that the drop would be from 2½ to 5 per cent., and a little higher on iron and steel.

## Third Day's Meeting

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 22.—The 1910 convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' association concluded today with but one session lasting five hours. Following the annual banquet tonight, the delegates go to Victoria, where during Friday and Saturday they will be the guests of the provincial government.

A resolution was passed recommending that steps be taken to place the administration of the law governing the incorporation and control of companies upon a more uniform and reasonable basis.

## Insurance Issue

Upon the insurance issue this resolution was passed: “Resolved, that having regard to the important decision affecting insurance matters, which it is expected will be handed down by the courts during the coming year, and having regard to the growing importance of the question of the legality of the various insurance associations, that this be an instruction to the parliamentary and insurance committees to take such steps and secure such information as will enable either or both of these committees to report to the executive council as to the desirability and feasibility of bringing the important question of the legality of the insurance associations to a final decision.”

## Imperial Preference

Imperial preference was thus dealt with:

“Resolved that the representatives of the Dominion of Canada at the forth-

coming colonial conference be requested to urge the desirability of taking immediate steps to bring about reciprocal preferential trade within the empire, believing that thereby the bonds of union will be strengthened and the British empire largely freed from dependence on foreign and other supplies.”

Regarding trade with Australia, the following resolution was adopted:

“Whereas it is probable that changes may be made before long in the tariff of Australia. Resolved that in the interests of this association a special effort should be made by our government to arrange for an interchange of commodities between Canada and Australia on a preferential basis of customs duties.”

## Officers Elected

The following officers were elected: President, W. H. Rowley, Hull, Que.; vice president, Nathaniel Curry, Montreal, Que.; Ontario vice-president, W. B. Tindall, Toronto; Quebec vice-president, J. S. N. Dougall, Montreal; British Columbia vice-president, B. T. Rogers, Vancouver; Nova Scotia vice-president, J. T. Edwards, Londonderry; Manitoba vice-president, T. R. Deacon, Winnipeg; New Brunswick vice-president, T. S. Simms, St. John and Prince Edward Island vice-president, Hon. F. L. Haszard, Charlottetown; Alberta and Saskatchewan vice-president, W. G. Clarke, Edmonton; treasurer, Geo. Booth, Toronto, British Columbia members elected to the executive council: Alex McLaren, Barnet; Dennis Murphy, Sapperton; James Ramsay, Vancouver; Wm. McNeil, Vancouver; A. C. Flumerfelt, Vancouver. Chairmen of standing committees, parliamentary, Atwell Fleming, Toronto; commercial intelligence, S. H. Chapman, Toronto; reception and membership, J. A. McMahon, Hamilton; technical education, Geo. A. Howell, Toronto; railway transportation, Harry Bertram, Dundas; representative Eastern and Central Canada Mfrs. Mutual Insurance Co., G. A. Eddis; chairman of insurance committee to be appointed.

## RAILWAY COMMISSION CASES

The Railway Commission at its session in Winnipeg, Sept 23, decided in favor of the Rat Portage Lumber company in the complaint against the C. N. R., which is reviewed on another page of this issue. Hereafter the C. N. R. will have to stick to the tariff they agreed with the province of Manitoba to impose in 1898, when the Manitoba government guaranteed their bond issue. The rate then agreed upon by the C. N. R. was \$2.50 a thousand feet for 150 miles, the freight charges for only part of the distance to be estimated proportionately.

Mr. Cameron showed the commission where he was being charged more for logs shipped from points less than 150 miles to his mills than for logs shipped the full distance. The commission ruled that the C. N. R. furnish the board with a tariff list immediately in which the duty on logs for 150 miles be placed at \$2.50 per thousand feet board measurement, and rates on logs for distances under 150 miles worked out on that basis. The board also assured Mr. Cameron that he would have a good damage case against the C. N. R. if they did not furnish him cars regularly.

A. Dickinson, representing the Grain Growers' association of Kenville, appeared before the commission to complain that on the branch line of the C. N. R., known as the Thunder Hill branch, excessive charges were being made by the road on shipments of wheat. Judge Mabey pointed out to Mr. Dickinson that the charges made there were the same as on all other branches of the road and that hence no reduction could be made.

## A RECORD BUSINESS.

Last week the Grain Growers Grain Company received more than 1,000,000 bushels of grain from farmers. On Monday, Sept. 26, they received 212 cars. This is a new record for the company and indicates its popularity.



## Reduced Charges Illegally

The Manitoba Elevator commission had a very nice case up with Warehouse Commissioner Castle Monday (Sept. 26), the settlement of which would go a great way toward assuring the success of the government system. There was a specific alleged infraction of the Manitoba Grain Act under discussion.

In brief the charge made by the commissioners was that the Western Canada Flour Mills Company and the Ogilvie Milling Company had reduced their charges at Hamiota to one cent and one-half cent per bushel respectively, for handling farmers' wheat and that such reduction was contrary to law unless the same charges were made at every elevator operated by the two companies in the Manitoba Grain Inspection district. This is in violation of an amendment to the act made in 1908, which reads as follows:

"The rate that may be charged for the cleaning or storing of grain in any country elevator shall be the same in all the elevators operated by any one person or company. Provided, however, that if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Warehouse Commissioner that a lower rate than that charged for cleaning or storing grain in the elevators of any person or company is necessary at any point in order to meet competition, the Warehouse Commissioner may give written permission to charge such lower rates at the point as are in his opinion necessary to meet such competition, and at the same time authorize the ordinary rates at all other elevators belonging to such person or company."—Section 111b, Manitoba Grain Act.

Thus according to the act the Western Canada firm would have to charge one cent per bushel for handling grain at every elevator they operate in the district while the Ogilvie company would have to charge only one-half cent at theirs, unless Warehouse Commissioner Castle gave them permission to reduce their rates in the one instance of Hamiota. No such permission has been given. And should application be made for such permission it could hardly be granted within the act as no reduction is necessary to meet competition.

This amendment has been in abeyance for some time and little attention has been paid to it. The amendment was made in order to protect the farmers' elevators, as at the time the line companies were reducing their rates to a minimum at all points where the farmers had a structure and a continuance of these tactics would have driven every one of the farmers' companies out of business. An enforcement of the amendment would effectually check a repetition of these tactics against the government system, for if any line company reduced their rates at Manitoba points they would have to bring them to the same level at every one of their elevators in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The Manitoba commission has been watching for such a move on the part of the line companies for some time and were ready for it when it came. They state that it is quite evident that the companies mentioned picked out Hamiota for an experiment, knowing that point as one of the strongholds of the Grain Growers' association, to see if judicious reductions would get the business away from the government system. Had the move been successful, there is no doubt but that sweeping reductions would have been made throughout the province and the business of the Manitoba system would be seriously threatened.

According to the Manitoba commissioners, the rates they are charging are as low as can be made and pay expenses and they do not think it possible for the line companies to put their rates any lower if they must do so at all their points. In fact, the regular rates of both the Ogilvie and the Western Canada companies are the same as those of the government system, viz., 1 3/4 cents per bushel for wheat and flax and 1 1/4 cents per bushel for oats and barley. Any reduction of these rates, except the reduction is made at every elevator operated on the line, can be made only after written permission

is obtained from the Warehouse Commissioner.

Mr. Castle and the members of the Manitoba commission were in conference Monday afternoon and Mr. Castle agreed that this is the correct interpretation of the law. He promised to take the matter up with the milling companies and make an adjustment. In speaking to The Guide, Mr. Castle stated that neither of the two companies had made application to lower their rates at Hamiota and that he talked to one of the companies over the telephone and they said they would make him an answer to the alleged infraction of the law by letter. The answers had not been received in time for publication in this issue.

It is interesting to note that the Grain Act provides a penalty of from \$500 to \$1,000 for the contravention of this provision.

Members of the commission state that their work is progressing in fine shape. Deals are nearly closed for the purchase of five more elevators. They are handling on the average of 150,000 bushels per day and with the exception of Hamiota all their elevators are getting at least their share of the shipments. From some points have come requests for a reduction in rates, but the commissioners point out that their rates are as low as practical and there will be no deviation from them.

### MANITOBA SHEEP SALES

Following up the announcement of the auction sales of sheep in Manitoba in October, that of the Live stock commissioner comes, appointing a sheep commission, who are now abroad enquiring into the industry in Europe.

The sales to be held at Brandon October 18th, Portage la Prairie October 20th and Winnipeg Oct. 22nd, should evidently give the sheep business a boost, and will no doubt prove a blessing to the province. In North Dakota recently an investment similar to the above was made, for

~~~~~  
 PARLIAMENT TO OPEN  
 NOVEMBER 5.  
 ~~~~~  
 Ottawa, Sept. 26.—The Canada Gazette announces the opening of the fall sitting of parliament on Nov. 5. It is believed the house will get down to the real business about Nov. 11.  
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cleaning some of the dirty wheat farms and was an unqualified success. The lambs raised from the ewes the first season more than repaid their cost.

Possibly many will wonder why the Association is not undertaking the sale of purebreds, but the executive came to the conclusion that as a first venture, and many of the purchasers not being conversant in the matter of the care of sheep, and the Western grades being more accustomed to rustle for themselves, it would be preferable to eliminate the more costly sheep.

Mr. Geo. Allison, Burnbank, and Mr. A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, two of Manitoba's best known sheepmen are making the selection of the sheep so that intending purchasers may rely upon the quality of the sheep being the best.

### FREE TRADE ENGLAND'S HOPE

J. Allen Baker, a Canadian who represents one of the London constituencies in the British House of Commons was in Winnipeg last week and said:—"Free Trade is certainly the only sane policy we can follow in England. You have only to look at the steady increase in both imports and exports for some years past, and compare them with similar figures in protected countries, to see that we are not only maintaining our position, but have had a greater increase than our rivals. Take the case of manufactured goods. According to population we export \$38 per head against Germany's \$17, France's \$15, and the United States' \$10. Our exports to Germany alone have increased 69 per cent. in four years, while our imports from that country have only grown by 20 per cent. For example the exports of iron and steel goods in 1908 were: Great Britain, \$450,000,000; Germany, \$250,000,000; U.S.A.,

\$200,000,000, and France less than \$10,000,000, the population of Britain being 50 per cent. less than that of Germany and only half that of the United States. The figures are just as striking in regard to cotton. In 1908 Great Britain exported nearly \$500,000,000 worth of cotton. Germany exported less than \$100,000,000, France \$60,000,000, and the United States \$25,000,000."

### BRISTOL AND WESTERN CANADA

During the recent visit to Canada of the delegates from the Port of Bristol, arrangements were made for the formation of a Society of Old Bristolians. If any readers of THE GUIDE would wish to join such a society they should communicate with A. W. Gordon, 144 Garry St., Winnipeg.

### FARMERS BE CAREFUL

The Grain Growers' Company, Winnipeg, states that many farmers send samples of wheat to be graded without sending their names and addresses enclosed with the samples. This makes it impossible for the farmers to get a reply. Also when sending more than one sample, the farmers should number or letter these samples and keep the record of them so that they will understand the replies when they receive them.

### CONCRETE ON THE FARM

A very useful book for farmers has recently been issued by the Canadian Cement Company, of Montreal, entitled, "What the Farmer can do with Concrete." This book comprises of 160 pages and is well illustrated, showing how cement can be used in almost every conceivable way by a farmer. Full instructions are given for mixing cement and using it and also what the cost would be. Some of the subjects are: Barn foundations, barnyard floors, bridges, entrances to buildings, cisterns, dairy buildings, dog kennels, farm houses, fence posts, fire-places, hen houses, hog houses, poultry houses, lawn rollers, root cellars, silos, stone steps, tanks for storing water or dipping animals, tool houses, troughs.

This book is distributed free by the company and is of interest and value to all farmers.

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 Two consignments of furs valued at \$150,000 were shipped from Edmonton last week for London, England. These furs have been collected in the north and will be sold in England. One of the consignments is from the Hudson's Bay company and represents the entire season's catch of all their stations in the north. It filled an entire carload. The othershipment belongs to Hislop and Nagle. Altogether furs to the value of \$250,000 have been brought to Edmonton from the north this season.

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 Wm. Whyte, vice-president of the C.P.R., gave this statement to a daily paper when asked for an estimate on the wheat yield of the West for 1910. "Based on threshing reports to date, this company places an estimate on the Western wheat crop for this harvest of 94,700,000 bushels." A further and more detailed estimate will be forthcoming from the company.

## Training Farmers

Continued from Page 15

the class rooms, a spacious assembly hall, the museum, the reading room where all the standard magazines and papers are placed, and also the Winnipeg daily papers; the library, which contains over two thousand volumes including the herd books, and also the leading bulletins from experimental stations, and reports from Departments of Agriculture, Breeders' Associations, Farmers' Institutes, and all other organizations pertaining to the farm. The chemical and physical laboratories and the household science rooms are also in this building. The Roblin Hall is the students' residence, and contains, besides the dormitories a large dining room and kitchen, a reception room, a gymnasium and shower baths. In the mechanical building are the carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, steam and gasoline engine room and the farm machinery room. In this building there is accommodation for one hundred students working at once, 50 in the blacksmith shops, and an equal number in the car-

## WHAT EVERY FARMER NEEDS

The need of the hour among the farmers of Western Canada is a knowledge of the principles of scientific methods of tilling the soil. Such a knowledge means increased yields and better samples. It means protection against drought and the elimination of weeds.

Our course of personal instruction by mail solves the problem for the farmer who can't leave home for his training. It is prepared by the most eminent agricultural authorities in the West.

Write Dept. Gc

### CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF SCIENTIFIC FARMING OF WESTERN CANADA LTD.

212 Rookery Building - Winnipeg, Man.

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 penter shop. The other chief buildings are the greenhouses and power house. At present a large building is being erected to be used for dairying, chemistry and veterinary science.

### Training for Life's Work

I need not here dwell more at length on the advantages of an agricultural education. We recognized long since the necessity of every boy and girl in the home receiving a thorough education in our elementary and secondary schools. If their choice were to follow one of the so-called learned professions we believed they must be thoroughly educated in the colleges to qualify them for their work. We have come now to know and believe that the farm boy who decides to follow farming will meet in the pursuit of his profession as great if not greater problems than are ordinarily encountered in other professions. He is going on farms depleted of their once fertility, overrun with weeds and insect pests. The seasons vary so that the same methods cannot be followed from year to year. More and more high-grade machinery is being used on the farm, the labor problem is becoming more perplexing and the harvesting and marketing of his products require greater business ability. The farmer, too, is no longer to be looked upon as a backwoodsman, without knowledge or culture. He is right out on the frontier pursuing one of the most independent and honorable of professions, and is expected to play an important part in municipal and church work and in the social life of the community. To meet these problems and to fill this place in life the farm boy must be educated. To give him this education so that he can face his work intelligently and realize the hopes that his country holds out for him, agricultural colleges have been or are being established in every state and province of the North American continent. The work of these colleges is to help solve the great problems of the farm and to give its young men such an English education, such a training in business principles and in public speaking as will fit them for the position they must occupy.


### Girls' Claim Recognized

The equally just claim of the young women is being honored. During the past summer the first course in Household Science was given. A similar course will be put on this winter, beginning in January and extending over four months. It will be necessary, however, for the young women to room in the city. However, now that the government has purchased additional land for its college buildings it is expected that the Household Science building will be erected next year. When this is completed the young women of the West will enjoy the same educational privileges as the young men.

Enquiries are coming not only from the different provinces of Canada, but from Great Britain and the United States from prospective students, wanting information about the courses given here. If we are to judge from the number of enquiries that are coming in daily, and the number of signed applications that are already to hand the prospects are, that the classes this winter will be larger than ever, and the residence, class rooms and laboratories taxed to their utmost capacity.

That will be of little benefit to my reader unless he is there himself. Think it over, and if we can help you in any way, we shall be glad of the opportunity.





# GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

## Winnipeg Market Letter

(GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 26, 1910.)

**Wheat.**—This last week the market has held very steady for October and the different option months, and also for No. 1 Northern wheat; but the spreads between No. 1 Northern and the different lower grades has widened out considerably. This is caused no doubt by the great quantity of wheat which is now grading lower than No. 1 Northern. (Fully 75% of our wheat is grading No. 2 and No. 3 Northern, and No. 4 and No. 5), and the biggest bulk of it below even No. 2 grade, so that buyers are naturally widening the difference between No. 1 Northern and the other grades mentioned. Receipts from country shippers have been exceedingly heavy, although not quite up to the shipments of the same date last year. On the other hand the grading or quality of the wheat is running away below what it did last year, so while No. 1 Northern wheat is commanding a good price over October the other grades are selling at a much lower price, and much lower spread, under October.

Export demand during the week has been steady, coming from all importing countries. We think that on any further decline in our prices we will have sufficient demand to take care of all the wheat we have to offer. Anyone having No. 1 Northern wheat, we would advise them holding it at home and not shipping it, as we believe good prices will be obtained right along for No. 1 Northern. Of course we are depending on the demand for No. 1 Northern coming mostly from Eastern millers, as we believe they will require most of this wheat for mixing purposes, that is, for mixing with their own wheats, and so will be in the market continually for all the higher grade wheat we have to offer. We would like to see a better export demand than we have had, but this will probably come as soon as some of the exporting countries have ceased shipping to such a large extent as they have been doing. In the meantime our prices are good, and we think advantage should be taken of any strong spots on the market to make sales.

Oats are still of slow sale, and are not meeting with the demand we had hoped for. However, oats which are coming in are not grading well, mostly grading feeds and extra feeds, on account of being frosted. Anyone having high grade oats on the new crop will probably be able to get a better price if they hold them, rather than forcing them on the market just now.

Barley is not in very good demand, as there is very little of this grain coming forward and the market is slow. However, we look for higher prices than are now prevailing.

Flax is strong and in all probability will sell much higher before we have another crop of it.

## Liverpool Letter

(BY HENRY WILLIAMS & CO., LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 9)

During the week wheat futures have ruled very weak under the influence of heavy Russian offers and weakness in America, to-day's prices showing a fall of 37d. to 45d. Cargoes of White Wheat from the Pacific Coast of America nominally 1/- to 1/6 dearer, Australians nominally 2/- cheaper, Indians 1/- to 1/6 lower, Russians 3/- to 4/- lower. Danubians 1/- to 1/6 lower. Argentine cargoes 1/- lower—shipments this week to L'pool nil, U. K. direct nil, Continent 34,500, Orders 39,000, equalling 73,500 against 105,500 last week and nil last year. Latest cables report good rains and crop prospects are favourable.

Russia reports wet weather which is welcomed for field work. Estimates of the crop show a deficiency of twenty million qrs. compared with previous year with wheat of a poor quality, but this is very much pressed for sale at declining prices. Roumania reports favourable weather, shipments continue large but offerings are restricted. Hungary reports finer weather, threshing returns continue to speak of disappointing outturn, potato crops, (as all over Europe) show poor results. Italy reports rains wanted, wheat market firm, Spain reports nothing new. Germany reports floods, native wheat is offered more freely but potato and fodder crops are very badly damaged. France reports harvest nearly completed. The Millers organ the "Marche Francais" estimates the crop at 14,000,000 qrs. less than last year. Buyers are holding off encouraged by the weakness in foreign markets. India reports good rains which will improve the native wheat crops. Wheat seeding about commencing—offerings rather freer. Australia reports fairly good rains, and crop outlook is very favorable. Movement of old crop wheat liberal.

## Liverpool General Market Report

(CORN TRADE NEWS, SEPTEMBER 13, 1910.)

Wheat cargoes are dull. White wheat cargoes are about unchanged; Red sorts 3d. lower.

Pacific Coast cargoes.—38/3 (approx. \$1.14½) asked for shippers for new crop, Walla, Oct.-Nov. and 38/9 (approx. \$1.16½) for Blue stem, same position; 7,000 tons half Blue Stem half Walla, Oct. asks 39/- (approx. \$1.17) 14,000 tons Walla Walla excepted September asks 38/6 (approx. \$1.15½).

Australian Wheat Cargoes.—39/- (approx. \$1.17) asked for 16,000 New South Wales shipping—shipped; 38/6 (approx. \$1.15½) would buy steamer new crop Jan.-Feb. Parcels to Liverpool, 37/3 (approx. \$1.11½) asked for South-Vict. Sept.-Oct., and 37/- (approx. \$1.11) for three ports.

Russian wheat cargoes are dull—Azoff Black Sea September-October offers at 30/6 (approx. \$ .91½) to 39/6 (approx. \$1.18½) Danubian quiet, a steamer of Danubian 64-65 lbs. 3% on passage held at 35/6 (approx. \$1.06½) 62-63 lbs. 3% on passage 34/- (approx. \$1.02) September O. S. 1% 35/- (approx. \$1.05) Sept.-Oct. 3% 34/6 (approx. \$1.03½) Oct.-Nov. 34/9 (approx. \$1.04½) Danubian parcels to Liverpool 62-63 lbs. Sept.-Oct. are held at 33/6 (approx. \$1.00½) 33/3 (approx. \$ .99½ bid; Russian 29/6 (approx. \$ .88½) to 35/6 (approx. \$1.06½) according to quality.

River Plate Wheat Cargoes.—Barusso 61 lbs. about loaded 35/3 (approx. \$1.05½). Parcels to Liverpool 34/- (approx. \$1.02) for Sept.-Oct. 33/6 (approx. \$1.00½) asked in London for parcels of Barusso 61 lbs. afloat.

Canadian and U. S. A. Wheat.—Parcels of Canadian to Liverpool are very quiet. Parcels to London are slow.

No. 1 Nor. Man. . . . . (pcl. L'p'l.) . . . . .	Sept. . . . .	38/1½	approx. \$1.14½
No. 1 Nor. Man. . . . .	Sept.-Oct. . . . .	37/4½	" 1.12½
No. 2 Nor. Man. . . . .	Sept.-Oct. . . . .	36/9	" 1.09½
No. 3 Nor. Man. . . . .	Sept.-Oct. . . . .	36/1½	" 1.08½
No. 2 Red Western . . . . .	Sept. . . . .	34/9	" 1.04½
No. 1 Nor. Man. . . . . (pcl. Ldn.) . . . . .	Afloat . . . . .	38/9	" 1.10½
No. 1 Nor. Man. . . . .	Sept. . . . .	38/3	" 1.14½

No. 1 Nor. Man. . . . . (pcl. Ldn.) . . . . .	Oct. . . . .	38/-	approx. 1.14
No. 2 Nor. Man. . . . .	Sept. . . . .	38/3	" 1.14½
No. 2 Nor. Man. . . . .	Oct. . . . .	37/6	" 1.12½
No. 3 Nor. Man. . . . .	Afloat . . . . .	37/3	" 1.11½
No. 4 Nor. Man. . . . .	Afloat . . . . .	34/9	" 1.04½
No. 1 Durum . . . . .	Afloat . . . . .	34/-	" 1.02

Indian Wheat Cargoes.—37/7½ (approx. \$1.12½) paid yesterday for half cargo Choice White Kurrachee on passage, and 37/9 (approx. \$1.13½) asked for Sept.-Oct., Oct.-Nov. and Nov.-Dec. Parcels to Liverpool are quiet and held for yesterday's prices.

Choice White Kurrachee . . . . .	Afloat . . . . .	7/4	approx. \$1.06 1-5
Choice White Kurrachee . . . . .	Aug.-Sept. . . . .	7/4	" 1.06 1-5
Choice White Kurrachee . . . . .	Sept.-Oct. . . . .	7/4	" 1.06 1-5
Choice White Kurrachee . . . . .	Oct.-Nov. . . . .	7/4½	" 1.06 4-5

Indian parcels for London are 3d. lower.			
Choice White Kurrachee . . . . .	Aug.-Sept. . . . .	37/6	approx. \$1.12½
Choice White Kurrachee . . . . .	Sept.-Oct. . . . .	37/6	" 1.12½
No. 2 Club Calcutta . . . . .	Afloat . . . . .	37/9	" 1.13½
No. 2 Club Calcutta . . . . .	Aug.-Sept. . . . .	37/6	" 1.12½
No. 2 Club Calcutta . . . . .	Sept.-Oct. . . . .	37/3	" 1.11½
Soft Red Calcutta . . . . .	Aug.-Sept. . . . .	37/3	" 1.11½
Soft Red Calcutta . . . . .	Sept.-Oct. . . . .	37/-	" 1.11

## SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1910.			
18,000 qrs. Danubian 62-63 lbs. . . . .	B-L 28/8	34/9	approx. \$1.04½
MONDAY, 11TH, 1910.			
3,800 tons Danubian 62-63 lbs. . . . .	B-L 8/9	33/3	approx. \$ .99½

## SALES OF PARCELS

(LONDON)			
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1910.			
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. . . . .	Afloat . . . . .	38/9	approx. \$1.10½
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. . . . .	Just due . . . . .	38/1½	" 1.14½

## Terminal Stocks

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on Sept. 23, 1910, was 2,837,544.20 as against 4,867,716.50 last week, and 1,927,856.00 last year. 3,084,329.30 last week last year. The total shipments were 1,290,144, last year 1,886,545. Amount of each grade was:

	1910.	1909.
No. 1 hard . . . . .	29,363.50	76,074.10
No. 1 northern . . . . .	679,152.20	2,285,360.20
No. 2 northern . . . . .	1,033,226.10	1,591,753.50
No. 3 northern . . . . .	545,309.00	472,757.00
No. 4 . . . . .	91,153.00	21,301.00
No. 5 . . . . .	21,277.20	10,091.30
Other grades . . . . .	438,062.40	410,379.00

Stocks of oats—		
No. 1 white C.W. . . . .	214,114.21	125,670.20
No. 2 C.W. . . . .	3,012,555.33	360,619.31
No. 3 white C.W. . . . .	306,761.24	81,421.01
Mixed . . . . .	10,326.16	568.04
Other grades . . . . .	316,104.32	35,451.22
Total this wk. . . . .	3,859,863.24	603,733.10
Total last wk. . . . .	3,996,192.17	223,710.30

Shipments—

Barley . . . . .	451,502.00	382,939.00
Flax . . . . .	20,142.00	29,735.00

## Canadian Visible

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange).

SEPTEMBER 23, 1910.			
	Wheat	Oats	Barley
T'l visible . . . . .	4,197,860	7,106,649	625,452
Last week . . . . .	3,289,826	7,013,753	610,225
Last year . . . . .	5,689,792	910,967	447,180
Pt. William . . . . .	1,588,483	2,191,348	216,025
Pt. Arthur . . . . .	1,269,848	1,666,514	235,479
Dep. Harbor . . . . .	40,013	.....	.....
Meaford . . . . .	49,360	38,365	.....
Mid. Tiffin . . . . .	153,661	1,639,262	4,387
Collingwood . . . . .	.....	47,973	.....
Owen Sd. . . . .	29,418	210,700	7,627
Goderich . . . . .	156,804	114,643	66,730
Sarnia, Pt. Edward . . . . .	19,560	128,045	.....
Pt. Colborne . . . . .	.....	70,305	.....
Kingston . . . . .	103,000	312,140	.....
Prescott . . . . .	42,000	.....	.....
Montreal . . . . .	785,421	693,114	46,321
Quebec . . . . .	800	2,200	800

## COMPARATIVE VISIBLE

Wheat 32,252,000, last week 29,930,000, last year 16,460,000. Corn 4,547,000, last week 3,850,000, last year 2,300,000. Oats 18,840,000, last week 18,423,000, last year 11,792,000.

## World's Shipments

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
America . . . . .	1,630,000	2,500,000	3,328,000
Russia . . . . .	6,520,000	6,036,000	7,072,000
Danube . . . . .	3,232,000	2,832,000	880,000

India . . . . .	1,128,000	376,000	32,000
Argentina . . . . .	1,688,000	364,000	160,000
Australia . . . . .	44,000	1,072,000	24,000
N. Africa . . . . .	448,000	432,000	135,000

	15,360,000	14,192,000	11,632,000
T'lcorn	3,808,000	3,760,000	3,584,000

## GRAIN ON PASSAGE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Wheat . . . . .	41,912,000	39,480,000	25,008,000
Inc. . . . .	2,432,000	.....	.....
Corn . . . . .	18,905,000	19,133,000	14,836,000
Dec. . . . .	228,000	.....	.....

## The Week's Grain Inspection

(WEEK ENDING SEPT. 21)			
Wheat—			
No. 1 Hard . . . . .	.....	44	.....
No. 1 Northern . . . . .	628	2141	.....
No. 2 Northern . . . . .	1398	1396	.....
No. 3 Northern . . . . .	719	290	.....
No. 4 . . . . .	87	10	.....
Rejected 1 . . . . .	28	74	.....
Rejected 2 . . . . .	13	35	.....
No Grade . . . . .	327	50	.....
Rejected . . . . .	54	100	.....
No. 5 . . . . .	17	1	.....
No. 6 . . . . .	3	.....	.....

Total . . . . . 3274 4141

## Winter Wheat—

No. 1 Alberta Red . . . . .	5	.....
No. 2 Alberta Red . . . . .	8	.....
No. 3 Alberta Red . . . . .	1	.....
No Grade . . . . .	1	.....
No. 4 Red Winter . . . . .	2	.....
No. 5 Red Winter . . . . .	1	.....

Total . . . . . 18 13

## Oats—

No. 1 C.W. . . . .	4	.....
No. 2 C.W. . . . .	130	.....
No. 3 C.W. . . . .	17	.....
Rejected . . . . .	20	.....
No Grade . . . . .	8	.....
Ex. No. 1 Feed . . . . .	10	.....
No. 1 Feed . . . . .	15	.....
No. 2 Feed . . . . .	6	.....
No. 2 Mixed . . . . .	1	.....

Total . . . . . 219 343

## Barley—

No. 3 . . . . .	45	.....
No. 4 . . . . .	18	.....
Rejected . . . . .	4	.....
No Grade . . . . .	1	.....

Total . . . . . 68 208

## Flax—

No. 1 N. W. Man. . . . .	17	.....
No. 1 Manitoba . . . . .	2	.....

Total . . . . . 19 8

Grand Total . . . . . 3598 4713



## Winnipeg Live Stock

## Stockyard Receipts

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 24.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R. ....	7859	690	791
C. N. R. ....	1936	145	425
Totals .....	9195	835	1216

## Disposition

Exporters east from last week .....	1096
Butchers east from last week .....	432
Feeders east from last week .....	21
Exporters east this week .....	1541
Butchers east this week .....	2533
Feeders east this week .....	1879
Exporters held over .....	619
Butchers held over .....	629
Consumed locally .....	1944

## Cattle

The largest run of the season came in last week when 9,195 cattle arrived at the yards. The greater part of them came in during the first few days of last week, the receipts up to Wednesday night totaling over 6,000 head. While this is a large run dealers state that they think that this week's run will top last week's. A greater part of the animals are going East although the local market is taking care of a lot of the prime butchers.

All grades of butcher stuff sold at steady to strong prices the demand being especially strong for well fattened beefs. As is usually the case with this market there were a superfluity of half-finished animals, but the demand for well finished ones was not nearly satisfied. This results in the shipper of the best animals getting high prices but the returns from the poorer animals are lower than if the run was more evenly distributed to meet the demand. There is only one cure for this state of affairs and this is to raise more good animals. It costs just as much to put the scrub on the market as to raise a well finished beef and the former will sell at about half what the latter will. When butcher cattle such as come to the Winnipeg market bring over five cents per pound it is worth while to put the fat on.

Eastern buyers took a lot of the butchers, the total figures being 2,533 head. They were also after feeding stock and got a large number. Prices for these took a jump of a full fifteen cents per cwt. under the strong demand, and at that buyers did not get near as many as they wanted. It would probably be well for anyone having a number of good feeders that he would like to dispose of, to take advantage of the present quotations, as it is hardly likely that they will show any improvement, but the returns will be much more gratifying if they are kept on the farm and finished this winter.

The run of exporters was not as great as during some former weeks, but there were a lot of fine animals in the lots. Prices were steady on the e. Calf receipts were small and the quality very common. Prices were steady.

## Cattle prices quoted are:

Best export steers .....	\$5.10 to \$5.25
Fair to good shipping and export steers .....	4.75 " 5.00
Best butcher steers and heifers .....	4.75 " 5.20
Fair to good steers and heifers .....	4.00 " 4.65
Common steers and heifers .....	3.25 " 3.75
Best fat cows .....	4.00 " 4.50
Fair to good cows .....	3.60 " 3.85
Common cows .....	2.50 " 3.50
Best bulls .....	3.25 " 3.50
Common bulls .....	2.50 " 3.00
Good to best feeding steers, 1,000 lbs. up .....	4.35 " 4.75
Good to best feeding steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. ....	4.00 " 4.50
Stockers, 700 to 900 lbs. ....	3.75 " 4.25
Light stockers .....	3.75 " 4.25
Best calves .....	4.50 " 5.00
Heavy calves .....	3.75 " 4.00

## Hogs

The run of porkers was small again this week and prices hung at the nine dollar mark. The demand is strong and it does not look as if prices would show any reduction unless there is an exceptionally large run after harvest. This market should be able to handle at least twice this sized run at the present prices.

## Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs .....	\$9.00 to \$9.25
Heavy sows .....	7.25 " 8.25
Stags .....	5.75 " 6.75

There was a good sized run of sheep

and lambs most coming from Eastern points. Prices were steady.  
Best sheep ..... \$5.00 to \$5.50  
Choice lambs ..... 6.00 " 7.00

## Country Produce

## Wholesale Market

## Butter

There is but little change in the butter market and prices are even with last week. There is but very little Manitoba dairy coming to Winnipeg and the demand is exceptionally strong. Dealers are supplying most of the trade with Ontario stuffs several cars of which arrived during the week. Dealers state that the light receipts here are caused by country dealers laying in a winter supply. The quality of the shipments is very good. Prices quoted are:

Fancy dairy .....	23c.-24c.
No. 1 dairy .....	22c.
Good round lots without culls or mold 20c.	
No. 2 .....	18c.
No. 3 .....	16c.-17c.

## Eggs

Receipts of Manitoba eggs are falling off rapidly and although there has been no advance in price during the past week it looks as if there would be before long. The Ontario product is now keeping the market well supplied but it will only be a matter of time before these will be limited and then prices will soar. Wholesalers are able to buy the Ontario product at about the same price that is demanded for Manitoba and they state that the difference in quality on account of superior methods of handling in the east more than makes up for the freight. All the Ontario eggs that are sent out are candled before shipment and shipped in new cases and fillers. This insures the eggs having the best possible keeping qualities. There is an article on egg marketing in this issue of THE GUIDE that every farmer and especially every farmer's wife should read carefully. The suggestions made therein were obtained from dealers of many years experience in the trade and should put shippers on the right track to get the best possible prices. Prices quoted are twenty-three cents per dozen, f.o.b. Winnipeg, subject to candling.

## Cheese

Cheese shipments continue small and it will only be a short time before they cease entirely. Some factories are already closed down. A lot of the Ontario product is being disposed of here. Dealers quote 11 cents per pound, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

## Hay

Shipments of hay are heavy but a good demand has held prices steady. Dealers state that they are getting plenty and look for a price decline in a short time. Prices quoted are:

No. 1 Timothy .....	\$17.00
No. 2 Timothy .....	16.00
No. 3 Timothy .....	15.00
No. 1 Prairie .....	12.00
No. 2 Prairie .....	11.00
No. 3 Prairie .....	10.00

## Potatoes

There is but little change in the potato market. Prices are down five cents per bushel from last week and the spuds are now selling at fifty cents per bushel, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Carload shipments have been frequent during the week.

## Live Poultry

Shipments of live poultry continue heavy and prices for chickens and fowl are down a cent per pound. The abattoirs quote the following prices:

Spring chicken, per pound .....	14c.
Fowl, per pound .....	10c.
Old roosters, per pound .....	7c.
Turkeys, per pound .....	15c.
Geese, per pound .....	11c.
Ducks, per pound .....	13c.

## Retail Market

There is no change in prices quoted by retailers:

Butter	
Strictly fancy butter in 1 lb. bricks .....	24c. to 26c.
Strictly fancy dairy, gallon crocks .....	20c. to 22c.

## Eggs

Strictly fresh gathered ..... 24c. to 26c. |

## Dressed Poultry

Spring chickens dry plucked, drawn, head and feet on .....	18c.
Fowl (shipped the same as chickens) 13-14 .....	20c.
Turkeys .....	19c.
Ducks .....	15c.
Geese .....	15c.

Note.—For the retail trade chickens and fowl must be dry plucked and not scalded.]

## Hides, Tallow and Wool

(By NORTH-WEST HIDE AND FUR CO.)

Prices are unchanged from last week.	
Green salted hides, unbranded, \$8.25-9.25	
Green salted hides, branded, .....	\$7.50
Green salted hides, bulls and oxen .....	7.50
Green salted veal calves, 8 to 15 lbs. ....	10c. to 12c.
Green salted kip, 15 to 25 lbs. ....	\$8.25-9.25
Dry flint butcher hides .....	15c.
Dry rough and fallen hides .....	9c.
Tallow .....	4c. to 5c.
Seneca root .....	35c. to 35½c.
Wool .....	8c. to 10c.

## Liverpool Spot Cash Prices

Australian .....	8/- approx. \$1.15 1-5
1 Nor. Man. ....	8/5 " 1.21 1-5
3 Nor. Man. ....	7/10 " 1.13 2-5
4 Man. ....	7/6 " 1.08
2 Hard Winter 7/9 .....	1.11 3-5
2 Hard Winter .....	"
Chicago, new 7/9 .....	1.11 3-5
2 Red Winter 7/7½ .....	1.09 4-5
2 Red West Winter, new 7/8 .....	1.10 2-5
1 Chilian 7/3½ .....	1.04 3-5
Ch. Wh. Karachi, (cleaned terms) new crop 7/4½ .....	1.06 4-5
2 Club Calcutta ord. terms 7/6 .....	1.08
Ch. Wh. Bombay 7/9 .....	1.11 3-5
Plate 7/8 .....	1.10 2-5
Russian 8/5 .....	1.21 1-5
Danubian 7/6 .....	1.08

## Winnipeg Futures

Following are the closing quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for October, December and May delivery.

Wheat—	Oct.	Dec.	May
21 .....	99½	97½	102½
22 .....	100½	98½	103
23 .....	99½	98½	103
24 .....	99½	99½	103
26 .....	99½	98½	102½
27 .....	97½	97	101½
Oats—			
21 .....	35½	36½	39½
22 .....	35½	36½	40½
23 .....	35½	36½	40½
24 .....	35½	36½	40½
26 .....	35½	36½	40½
27 .....	35	36½	39½
Flax—			
21 .....	241	....	....
22 .....	245	....	....
23 .....	245	....	....
24 .....	248	....	....
26 .....	250	....	....
27 .....	247	....	....

## Liverpool Live Stock

SEPTEMBER 26, 1910.

John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, report that trade in the Birkenhead market was slow but Saturday's quotations were well maintained, which were as follows: States steers from 13½ to 14 cents. Canadian steers from 12½ to 13½ cents. Ranch steers from 11 to 12 cents per pound.

## Toronto Live Stock

SEPTEMBER 26, 1910.

Union Stock Yards.—Receipts were 140 cars, including 2,922 cattle, 1,023 sheep and lambs, 94 hogs, and 34 calves. Export market was dull and slow, prices being ten and fifteen per cent lower than last week. Good undertone to market for butchers. The top for export was \$6.45, and the general run from \$4.10 to \$6.30. Heavy export bulls were firm, stockers and feeders steady, with few loads of Western cattle selling at last week's prices. Sheep and lambs were steady and hogs also steady and firm, \$8.75 f.o.b., and \$9.00 fed and watered.

## Montreal Live Stock

(Sept. 26.)

About 125 head of butchers' cattle, 280 calves, 2,080 sheep and lambs and 825 hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stock yards this forenoon, and trade was slow with prices a little lower for all but the best cattle. Prime beefs sold at 5½ to a little over 6 cents per lb; range cattle sold at 5¼ to near 5½c. and the common stock at 2¼ to 4¼c per lb.

Grass-fed calves sold at from 3 cents to 4½c per lb; good veals 5 to 7c per lb.

## Chicago Live Stock

(Sept. 26.)

Cattle receipts, 16,000; slow and weak at decline; beefs, \$4.75 to \$8.20; Texas steers, \$3.50 to \$8.50; westerns, \$4.20 to \$6.85; stockers and feeders, \$4.20 to \$5.85; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.40; calves, \$7.00 to \$9.50.

Hogs receipts 22,000; market weak; light, \$9.25 to \$9.65; mixed, \$8.55 to \$9.60; heavy, \$8.40 to \$9.45; rough, \$8.40 to \$8.60; good to choice heavy, \$8.60 to \$9.45; pigs, \$8.60 to \$9.50; bulk of sales, \$8.75 to \$9.20.

Sheep receipts 52,000; dull; natives, \$2.60 to \$4.40; western, \$3.00 to \$4.30; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$6.50; lambs, natives, \$5.00 to \$7.25; western, \$5.25 to \$7.20.

## Chicago Wheat

(Sept 26.)

An unexpected big increase in the visible supply of wheat had much to do in bringing about a weakening of prices today. The main cause of depression, however, was extreme dullness. Latest quotations showed a net loss of ¼ to ½. Corn finished with a gain of ¼ to ½, and oats with a shade to ½ up.

Wheat was at the low point of the day when the gong cleared the pit. The market was comparatively firm nevertheless, with ear lot receipts from the northwest only 823, against 2,469 a year ago, and with corn strong, because of a cold wave; wheat prices were fairly well maintained until about noon. Then some of the early buyers attempted to re-sell and the visible supply increase and the scantiness of milling combined to act as a drag. World's shipments were large, too. In addition it appears that although primary arrivals were considerably smaller than a year ago there was a far greater falling off in the outgo from the same points. The late weakness in wheat caused a decline from top prices.

Oats only reflected the conditions in the other grain pits. There was no apparent demand of importance.

## FREE SUGAR FOR WINE MAKERS

The government at Ottawa have decided that in order to promote the native wine industry, makers are to have free sugar. The duty will be paid on the sugar, and then refunded when used in wine-making.

## QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM SEPT. 24 TO SEPT. 28, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT										OATS		BARLEY				FLAX	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	Feed	Ref. 1	Ref. 2	Ref. 3	Ref. 4	Ref. 5	Ref. 6	Ref. 7	Ref. 8	Ref. 9	Ref. 10	Ref. 11
SEPT.																		
21	100½	97½	95½	89½				94½	92½	92½	90½	93½	91½	34½	46½	42	....	241
22	101½	98½	95½	90				94½	92½	92½	90½	93½	91½	35½	46	42	....	244
23	101	97½	94½					94	92½	92½	90½	93½	91½	35½	47	42	....	244
24	101	97	94½											35½			....	245
26	100½	96½	94½	88				94	92	92	90	93	91	35½	32	47	42½	248
28	99	94½	91½					94½	90½	90½	88½	93½	91½	34½	31½	46½	42½	247 244





**EVERY** Farmer who wants to keep abreast of these stirring times must read, study and think. The day of haphazard methods on the farm have passed away. The successful farmer to-day is the one who knows most about his business and employs up-to-date methods. The fall season with its long evenings is rapidly coming on. The farmer who devotes his leisure hours to study is equipping himself to make his labor more profitable and his home happier. Western farmers are coming to the front more rapidly than anywhere in the world. Thousands of them look to THE GUIDE for advice in their work and information is continually being given. It is in response to the demand of our readers that THE GUIDE has decided to open a book department. We have made arrangements with the publishers of a large number of books to supply them to our readers. These books will be sent to our readers upon receipt of the price. This department will be conducted for the benefit of our readers, and new books will be added to our list from time to time. If our readers want to buy their books from us we will endeavour to supply their wants. We do not keep the books in stock and it will require about ten days to fill an order but all orders will receive the most prompt attention. A FARMERS LIBRARY, IF CAREFULLY SELECTED AND WISELY USED, IS HIS MOST VALUABLE ASSET.

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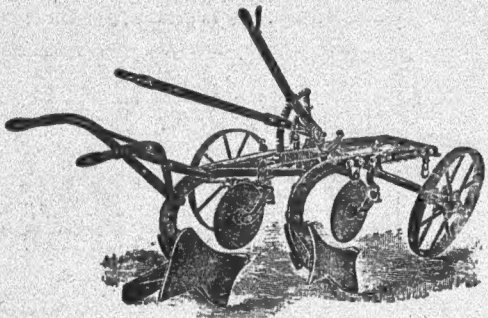
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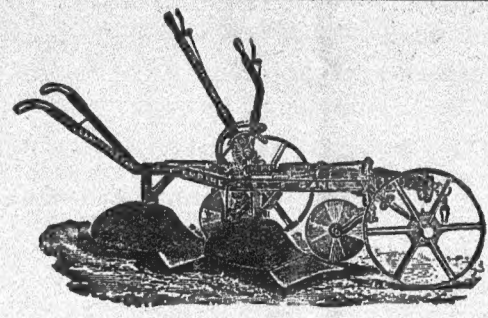
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Two

# Walking Gang Plows



Empire Chief Gang

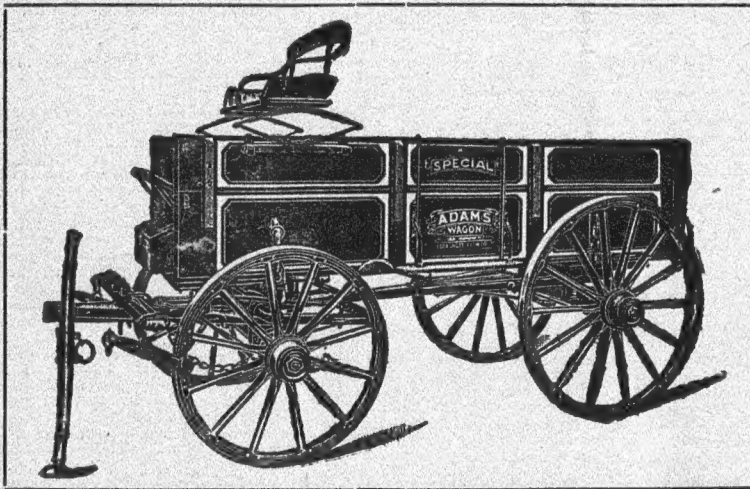
Are Light in Draft  
and are Noted for  
their Perfect Work



New Empire Gang

This illustration shows our Empire Chief Gang, which has very heavy, high carbon steel plow beams capable of standing heavy strains. The beams are arched high so as to give good clearance in trashy land or stubble, and the long powerful levers are pivoted to the bearings, not bolted. The handles are strongly attached to the rear beam, enabling the operator to follow the furrow as he would with an ordinary walking plow, and the furrow wheel is staggered to prevent it climbing the furrow wall. A lift spring is fitted to the furrow wheel axle to assist the operator. Mouldboards and extra heavy shares are made of the best soft centre steel. Equipped with 12-inch steel bottoms.

We show here an illustration of our well-known Empire Gang. This is a light two-furrow plow, remarkably strong and durable. It has an extra strong steel frame, very heavy axles and dust-proof bearings, and the fine tooth adjustment ratchets will be found of great advantage. This plow is also equipped with compound levers and spring lift of the latest pattern. All Empire Gangs are fitted with steel and malleable standards, which are practically unbreakable. This plow represents a first-class piece of workmanship and the materials are the finest that money can buy.



## Adams 1910 Special Wagon is Fitted with Patent Skein

by a nut on the point of the skein. This device is covered by letters patent and cannot be had on any other make of wagon. Made with the best hardwood or southern pine bottoms. Extra heavy steel plates run under the axles with truss. The gears are clipped and there are double braces on both hind and front gears. The box parts are well braced, fit tightly and are well put together.

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see one of our  
dealers :: ::

Before this wagon is put together all the wood parts are thoroughly soaked in the best quality of linseed oil, thus insuring great durability. This wagon is substantial, well painted and has a very high finish. We are sales agents for these goods in Western Canada.

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PLOW CO.  
LIMITED

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